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Vol. XVI

FEBRUARY, 1921

No. 1

# THE BULLETIN



PUBLISHED BY THE

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

OF

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE

# Attention!

## *Class of 1901*

**P**REPARATIONS for our 20th anniversary re-union next June will be greatly facilitated if each of you will report to me at once not only your own present address, but also the whereabouts of any of our classmates in your state or vicinity. Any suggestions pertaining to the proposed re-union will be welcome.

CHESTER M. ECHOLS, '01

800 Majestic Building  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.





# The Bulletin

of the

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE

Volume XVI

FEBRUARY, 1921

No. 1

Editor, MORRIS FISHBEIN

535 North Dearborn Street, CHICAGO

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# The Alumni Association of Rush Medical College

1748 WEST HARRISON STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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## EDITORIAL

### A PLEA FOR INTEREST

Recently the treasurer of the Alumni Association sent out his annual bills for dues. The response has been unusually great, showing the loyalty and interest of the Alumni of Rush Medical College in their school and in the Alumni Association. The officers of the Association are doing everything in their power to establish a permanent relationship between the Alumni and the reorganized schools. To accomplish real results it will be necessary to show that Alumni of Rush Medical College are actively interested in establishing a cordial and mutually beneficial relationship. The first step is to send in the small sum representing annual dues for three years, or better still, to subscribe for a life membership, thus aiding the endowment fund. The Alumni Association has accomplished much. An addressograph has been purchased, periodicals have been subscribed for, beloved instructors have been honored, a lectureship has been established, an endowment fund has been created. We can do much more if all will subscribe to the work.

## ORIGINAL ARTICLES

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### LOOKING AHEAD

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS AT RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE OF  
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, JUNE 16, 1920

NORMAN BRIDGE, M.D., A.M., LL.D.

*Emeritus Professor of Medicine*

A profession is different from a trade. The ideal of a trade is to create habits in the apprentices, cerebral and muscular automatisms, for doing a thing always in the one and the same way; to create habits like the untaught instinct of the birds, who have an uncanny knack of nest building.

In a profession the automatism sought is quite as essential, but it contributes most toward the ultimate aims of the guild. That purpose is fixed and unalterable; in our profession it is nothing less than the bodily welfare of all clients and all people. We are to prolong the lives to the utmost, and reduce the pains of every sufferer who comes to us or to whom we are sent. More than that, we are to establish public hygiene, and try to compel the public to avoid sickness, and so escape our personal ministrations.

The means to the end vary in a hundred ways, and we acquire expertness in judgment and in certain manipulations, but the goal, the weal of the people we serve and the public, is forever the same. That is the "brow of the hill" on which our vision is fixed, and we cannot change.

The carpenters form associations for personal amusement and cultivation of the mind, and for the safety of their incomes—if not of their earnings.

The doctors likewise have associations, but if these fail of the purpose to make the members more efficient to lengthen life and shorten pain, they are in peril of the god of the ultimate ethics.

In the main our record is good. We have lessened suffering by a few apparent miracles—although starting some drug habits that have ruined a lot of people. We have lengthened the average span of human life, which is another proof of our usefulness.

We have found out and learned to destroy the causes of several diseases that formerly devastated whole nations; but we have ahead of us a hundred problems still seeking solution; and new ones now unthought of will arise; and the story will never be finished.

The last three-quarters of a century have given us a whirlwind progress in the sciences connected with medicine. And for the examination and study of the human body in disease we have a



bewildering swarm of instruments, reactions, methods and means—physical, chemical, bacteriological and otherwise—all contributing to diagnosis and treatment.

This progress has made necessary numerous experts in using and applying the various means and measures; and we have the experts, and they are expert indeed. It is doubtful that any normal man is capable of becoming highly expert in the use of all these various instruments and methods. If one were thus universally expert it would argue him as unnatural.

The practice of medicine in American cities is divided into some twenty-five specialties and the work of the general practitioner—otherwise the *generalist*. The generalists are probably five-fold more numerous than all the specialists combined. Most of them are doing their work better than it was ever done before. But a few of the specialists are cramped in vision by their devotion to a narrow field. With these it is another case of being unable fully to appreciate the forest, by reason of the trees. And too many of the generalists are hazy about both the trees and the forest.

\* \* \*

And now we, in this particular alliance, are conniving at more intense specialization, for there will soon come the destruction of the old Rush building, and the creation on its ruins of a greater Rush—not a new “Rush Medical College,” for the old one will then pass into history, but a new “Rush Postgraduate Medical School of the University of Chicago.” This change will mark an epoch and have a double purpose: (1) the drilling as experts in medicine of some of the more ambitious men through long and serious study, and (2) general research in all our sciences, and, please God, the solution of some of the riddles of human disease that have stared us in the face through all the years.

While the name “Rush Medical College” will disappear as a teaching body, its legal organization will not die, but will remain to preserve its charter (the oldest educational one alive in Illinois), and for the avails of some bequests of value that are known to exist. Nor does its going mean the ending of the work it has done with a constant upward trend for nearly a century. That work will be taken up without a break, and be carried forward under the ampler torch of a world university. And the name of Rush, so precious to us, will still hallow this spot, and be dignified by its connection with the next step forward of the University. And every alumnus will be the gainer.

Our specialists and generalists confront us with many problems. We are so much engrossed in the highly cultivated special fields that we too rarely visualize the well man or the sick man as a

whole. It drives out of our minds—if indeed we ever had it—the picture that should be vivid and constant in our imagination, of the whole body as though transparent, with all its organs and machinery in action. As a rule nobody does that well but the highly cultivated and efficient generalist. And if he will have a critical spirit and listen to the voices in the air he has more chance to become the great philosopher physician than any other man. He can do certain forms of research of value which few others can or will do. He is enticed to study and consider the patient as a whole; and he can measure, and often needs to, the limitations of the specialists as no other man can; and he can jog the minds of these men when they forget, as they at times seem to, that no organ in the human body lives unto itself alone.

In the growth of specialties we have seemed in danger of shelving or degrading the generalist, whereas if he is alive to his occasion he is the most important man among us. He ought to be the wise judge and coördinator of the specialties; the first conserver of the interest of the patient, and not least in his use and profit from the services of the specialists.

In the history of medicine nothing has so magnified the importance and possible usefulness of the generalist as the perfection of the specialties. I say "possible usefulness" because we hear from some of the specialists that some of the generalists are so poorly informed that they don't know when their patients need other help than their own. A few of the specialists say in their wrath that *all* of the generalists are in this class. This is, of course, not true, but it reveals an unfortunate situation, and a real one; too many of the generalists are at fault; and it is due to two lamentable facts; one is the magnified importance of his particular work in the mind of the casual specialist. This is not surprising—he knows and daily works in *his* field, and in that alone, and it needs a broad mind not to overemphasize its importance. Also he has probably discovered that some generalist has neglected patients who were in sore need of the services of *his* particular specialty.

The other fact is that many generalists *are* densely ignorant of the worth of the specialists. It is a reprehensible ignorance, for the generalist ought to keep himself informed of the work of every specialty. He should see often the work of his neighbors in special lines; and particularly he should see a lot of surgical operations—more than any other doctor save the surgeons themselves. And he should see every autopsy possible, for it is a helpful rule that the generalist should see the human body, both the dead and the living, under section more often than any other person. No generalist can reach the heights without following this rule.

Now, in order further to maintain this standard the generalist must develop and maintain a high and critical quality of scholar-

ship. How can he do this? He must fight against two adverse forces; one is indolence and the wasting of time over trifles—otherwise, puttering. He must keep accurate records of his work and learn to hate slipshod statements and records. He must be with his patients a cross-examining lawyer, in order to sift their testimony and get at the exact facts, for failure as to the facts spoils a quarter of the diagnosis. Some experience in proof-reading would help; it tends to create a critical sense that is indispensable. Then he must search the literature to clear up doubts—and he must have doubts. And if he has doubts and seeks light, he will have the current and most authoritative literature. He must cut out the waste of time from much reading of daily newspapers. He will buy new books—not with leather bindings; he will take and read the one greatest journal (of the A. M. A., of course) and have some journals of research (there are several of them in English). Thus he will escape the intellectual drought of regarding the present day enigmas of science as necessarily among the unknowable. He will also probably escape that heretical belief—the mother of dry-rot—that a few favorite prescriptions *cure* most of his patients, when he knows, if he thinks, that more than 95 per cent. of all his patients recover spontaneously if they are allowed to rest, and that his chief service to the sick must be to assuage the suffering and dismay of all, and to fight off death for the few; and to do this he must fight his own temptation to procrastination—a procrastination that would put off antitoxin to the fourth day of diphtheria and delay appendectomy till perforation of the appendix.

Never before in the history of the world was it so necessary as now for scholars in general to try to coördinate and make useful to the mass, the flood of special knowledge of many orders, which experts have created in these later years. Only a few can know in detail the growth and significance of each of the many new or newly developed kinds of knowledge; but every scholar who essays to the widest usefulness may know what each class of knowledge can be made to do in the general scheme of betterment; and he ought to and he must collaborate with the masters of each specialty for the general good.

A recent reviewer<sup>1</sup> gives out this wail anent the confession of his own ignorance by that phenomenal egotist, Henry Adams, in his book on his own education: "Not that one does not sympathize fully with the admission of ignorance. The best and the wisest, the most earnest and the most thoughtful, admit it likewise. The vast acceleration in knowledge of which Adams complained is the distinguishing feature of the twentieth century. We are swamped, buried, atrophied in the accumulation of our own learning. The

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1. Gamaliel Bradford, in the *Atlantic Monthly*.



specialist is the only relic of old wisdom that survives, and the specialist is but a pale and flickering torch to illuminate the general desolation of ignorance."

But there is no occasion for either alarm or despair. We only need more wisdom and economy in our own education, and in our use of the enormous mass of special knowledge, so as to make it into working tools for the world's progress, and not the means of choking our minds.

Once upon a time some pedagogues told us that, as each new kind of knowledge came along, it must be added to the existing curriculum and learned by all students who desired a correct education. The old requirement of Latin and Greek could not be lessened without grave danger of intellectual ruin. But it failed. The students grew broad in their heads and narrow in their bodies, and beyond a certain point their mental cramming was a measure of their increasing uselessness. We need to make the general scholar so broadly learned, so comprehensive in his knowledge of the human body, that he cannot master the details of the restricted specialist, and he must not pretend to. But he must know as none other knows, how to help those restricted experts to the greatest usefulness for the general good.

Thousands of new laws are enacted every year in the various legislative bodies in this country by people who think they know what their constituencies need. But no lawyer can keep track of a tenth of these laws, except by the aid of his *Digest of the Statutes*.

Each live generalist must make his own Digest of the accomplishments of each of the specialties, and how they may help toward human health. And this Digest, whether mental or written, must undergo repeated changes as special knowledge grows and changes. It must be like a loose-leaved cyclopedia; a new leaf must often go into the book, and an old leaf with a lot of what yesterday was knowledge, but has ceased to be, must go out of it and to the scrap heap—and be forgotten, if possible. The failure to make such changes in the Digest marks the beginning of a deplorable disorder that doctors have always been in danger of, namely, *intellectual fossilization*.

Besides keeping the Digest constantly up to date, there is for the doctor one other remedy against fossilization; that is to pray constantly for the discovery, the clearing up by somebody, sometime, somewhere, of the many unsolved problems in medicine. Even more important than to pray for it is to *expect it*, to look for it, for that means a mental mood that pushes us forward to help in the search, and may be the solution of some of the riddles.

There is for you graduates of today no finer prospect for a good career than in general medicine. Of course it requires peculiar ideals, temperament, and mental grasp—and that sort of selfishness that knows that the basis of ethics is the largest totality

of happiness in the whole existence of the individual. If you like people—folks—and like to see them avoid pitfalls; if you can look on their foibles with indulgent humor; if you can forgive their sins, as you know your own fallibility, and be glad to help them up; if you can scotch that enemy of character, a youthful itching for big fees, and envy of those who get them before you do; if you can early learn how simple and few your real wants are, and that the satisfaction of doing each day the best that is in you is better than the trappings of luxury; and if you will swear that neither success nor riches shall lead you to vanity or ostentation, or to forget your days of small things: then you can become a great general physician and citizen, and you will have a shining trail of satisfaction ahead of you.

[On account of lack of space a part devoted to nursing problems is here omitted.—Ed.]

\* \* \*

You can easily divide your own profession into two classes. If you will observe sharply your doctor neighbors, how they converse with you on professional matters, and how they behave on the witness stand as experts, you will easily range them into two classes; those first who are able to tell their own blunders to their friends, and are able easily to say to their friends and as experts in court that they “don’t know”; and, second, those who are unable to do either of these simple things. My advice to all young doctors is to try to belong to the former class, for they are big men; the latter is a group of smaller men.

I once heard a great and courageous surgeon tell how he as well as his patient on a certain occasion escaped some surgery. It was rather early in his surgical career. In the presence of some doctors he had opened an abdomen, hoping to account for some strange symptoms that had defied treatment. Only one abnormal thing was found. A piece of the descending colon, some 4 inches in length, was contracted to a narrow, hard cord. He showed this to his audience and said: “This is a chronically inflamed and contracted piece of intestine. Of the cause we are ignorant, but we will cut it out and unite the two ends, and the man will recover.” While he was preparing to make the section he and his friends were startled to see the cord slowly dilate and become normal like the rest of the gut. The case was one of *tetanic* spasm of a section of the colon—a common enough event, and one that is rarely even referred to in writings on abdominal disorders.

Many years ago a much prized friend of mine—since become famous as an internist and teacher—told this story of a profitable experience of his, soon after his graduation from an internship. The hospital had given him a large experience in many things, but

not in the erratic psychoneuroses. He was called in great haste to a young lady who had suddenly become unconscious. Two doctors had been sent for; the other one was old and looked wise as well as venerable. The young doctor arrived first, and found the patient lying on her back, still, stiff, unconscious, and resting her weight largely on her heels and head. Her eyes were closed, she was not perceptibly breathing, and her pulse was a weak and flickering thing. While he was making a hasty examination, her friends, with tears and screams, begged him to do something for her. He said with frank candor: "Why, she is dying—she is substantially dead; her breath has stopped and her pulse is nearly gone." They then again besought him to do something, and he replied: "I should be glad to, but I don't know what to do to raise the dead."

Just then the old doctor appeared, and my friend confided to him that death was imminent. The old man at first seemed non-plussed; then he asked the young man if he had tried *polarity*. He had not; he had never heard of it; and the old man proceeded to try it. He placed one hand on the girl's head and the other on her pubic bone and in a few minutes she took a deep inspiration, opened her eyes and was normal!

For illustration of the calamities likely to befall the expert witness, you should know the story of a lawyer of a former generation in Chicago who was dangerous as a cross-examiner. Once in court he led a medical witness (who was scrupulous about his reputation for universal medical knowledge) to confess that he was familiar with several medical books which the lawyer named as he held heavy volumes in his hands. Yes, the doctor had read them. The lawyer read extracts and asked the doctor if he was familiar with them. He was. Did he agree or disagree with the authors? The doctor answered promptly. After the witness had committed himself as to several books and many questions of science, the lawyer turned to the court and jury and stated that there were no such authors and no such books; that the books he had pretended to read from were law books; that the titles he had given them were of his own invention, and the pretended extracts were his own, and that he had resorted to this device to discredit a bumptious and ignorant witness out of his own mouth. Of course the doctor was humiliated, by what he richly deserved; but that same trick has been since repeated in the Chicago courts at least three times, and once with an extremely reputable physician.

\* \* \*

Time was when nearly every man who was graduated in medicine had before him a long and arduous trial in learning how to apply his knowledge to the needs of the sick, and how to deal



adaptably with the well. Usually it was a painful experience for the young doctor, and sometimes even more painful for his patrons—his nerves, in spirit, in hopes and plans; in a human way it was a costly experience.

Later came the time when a few men had the fortune of a year or more of internship in a general hospital. These lucky ones gained several years over their fellows in the professional race. Now, by the required clinical year, all men here start alike. Nobody expects they will remain alike and together, for that would deny the variation among human beings. But it is a fair way for all, and it means a vast economy to the public as well as to the doctors.

Moreover, it will help to remove from the minds of some good people the suspicion that the young doctor is likely to be dangerous. That he is *liable* to be dangerous, we among ourselves freely admit, but that he is *likely* to be, we deny. We scorn that adverb. The thoughtful graduate from a hospital will be accepted by the patients in the mediate hospitals of the future with the certainty of good treatment, and the young doctor so serving, who needs most of all and as early as possible a large clientele and wide experience, can afford to serve these patients for small fees or no fees at all.

But adding a year to the education of the doctor makes him entitled to an average of slightly higher fees, and the public can for better service afford to pay more, but the load must always be tempered to the weak shoulders. We do not serve the public for money alone; and it is one of the most important of the institutes of the profession that we shall give ourselves to at least two kinds of consecration. One is to the health interest of the public, and in this we have made good, for we have unselfishly, persistently and gloriously brought down the human death rate and prolonged life; and we have done this against the opposition of some blinded devotees of strange cults who believe the microbes, the insects and the lower animals have greater rights in the universe than human babies. The other consecration calls for a like unselfishness, for it is a balancing of the scales of justice with all classes—the rich and poor alike—by each of us in his own little world of people. And the greatest pull on our conscience must be for the major multitude of the people of disadvantage. Two blazing truths stand forth: One is that most of these are worthy people, among whom true saints are to be found; the other is that one of the greatest of all the virtues is mercy.

## THE AFFILIATION OF RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

### AN HISTORICAL SKETCH

#### PART VIII

JOHN M. DODSON

#### ASSOCIATION WITH INSTITUTIONS FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

The close association of the college with two institutions devoted to research in medicine has had a pronounced influence on its educational work and development.

THE JOHN McCORMICK MEMORIAL INSTITUTE FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES was founded Jan. 2, 1902, by Mr. Harold F. McCormick and Edith Rockefeller McCormick, in memory of a son who died of scarlet fever. In the articles of incorporation the object of the Institute is stated to be "the study and treatment of scarlet fever and other acute infectious diseases and the investigation of allied problems." The first Board of Trustees consisted of Drs. Frank Billings, Christian Fenger and Ludvig Hektoen, members of the faculty of Rush Medical College; Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson, a member of the Board of Trustees of Rush, and Mr. Stanley McCormick. The first staff consisted of Dr. Hektoen, who was appointed and has since continued as Director of the Institute, and Drs. George H. Weaver, Alice Hamilton and George F. Ruediger.

Early in 1902 work was commenced in the laboratory building of Rush Medical College, the first floor of which was fitted up with a simple equipment for bacteriological and pathological investigations. Simultaneously an arrangement was made with the Presbyterian Hospital for the establishment of a small hospital for scarlet fever. This hospital was conducted for about three years, when the buildings it occupied were removed to make room for a new pavilion of the Presbyterian Hospital.

In March, 1911, an affiliation was entered into by the Institute with the Northern Trust Company of Chicago, as Trustee under the will of Mrs. Annie W. Durand pursuant to a decree of court giving a construction of the will. Under this decree, and a supplemental decree, the Northern Trust Company, as Trustee, agreed to erect on ground furnished by the Institute a hospital to cost \$200,000 and to be known as the Anna W. Durand Hospital of the Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases. The Institute agreed to conduct the Durand Hospital with a minimum eventually fixed at forty beds for the free care of poor persons suffering with infectious diseases. The contract of affiliation, which runs for ninety-nine years, provides further that the net income from

funds placed in the hands of the Northern Trust Company by the will of Mrs. Durand shall be used for the defrayal of the cost of running the Durand Hospital, and that any and all deficiency shall be made good by the Institute.

In order to provide sites for the Durand Hospital and the Institute and for other buildings, the Institute secured the larger part of the block bounded by Harrison, Wood and Flournoy Streets and Hermitage Avenue. (The laboratory building of Rush Medical College is situated on the Harrison Street frontage of this block.)

The Durand Hospital was completed in 1912, and occupied Feb. 27, 1913. A laboratory building for the Institute was erected immediately north of the hospital, and connected with it, during the following year and opened for use in May, 1914. Both buildings are served by the same power house and laundry.

The purpose of the Institute, more fully stated, is "to advance the knowledge of infectious diseases, in order to improve the methods of prevention and cure, and also to care for patients suffering from certain common, acute infectious diseases. To this end the work of the laboratory and of the hospital has been coordinated and unified so as to secure the most complete cooperation possible."

"Persons who give promise of making good use of the opportunity, may be appointed as volunteer workers. Ordinarily, regular full-time appointments on the staff, with stipends, are made only as vacancies occur."

"Medical students, properly registered, are given bedside instruction in small groups." It is worthy of note that "from October, 1913, to March, 1918, in all about 400 students were given clinical instruction in the hospital. They were taken into the wards in groups of three to five. So far as we know, no student became infected with any contagious disease. The students did not come into very intimate contact with the patients. They were protected by caps and gowns, and washed their hands after touching anything about the patients."

"In 1904 Mr. and Mrs. McCormick made it possible to establish the *Journal of Infectious Diseases*, which is devoted to the publication of the results of investigations indicated by its name. It aims to occupy a special field and to include only such contributions as bear with reasonable directness upon topics indicated in the title."<sup>1</sup>

THE OTHO S. A. SPRAGUE MEMORIAL INSTITUTE was made possible by a bequest of the late Otho S. A. Sprague of a sum of money to be used "for the purpose of the relief of human

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1. This account of the history and purposes of the Institute is abstracted from a paper by the Director of the Institute.



suffering." Mr. Sprague died in Pasadena, Calif., in February, 1909. In January, 1911, his brother, the late Albert A. Sprague, organized the Otho S. A. Sprague Memorial Institute, which was incorporated in the state of Illinois with a board of trustees composed as follows: Albert A. Sprague, president; Byron L. Smith, treasurer; Albert A. Sprague, II, secretary; A. C. Bartlett, Frank Billings, Charles L. Hutchinson, Martin A. Ryerson, and John P. Wilson. Dr. H. Gideon Wells, Professor of Pathology in Rush Medical College and the University of Chicago, was selected as Director of the Institute.

In order that the greatest possible use might be made of the available funds, it was decided to use none of them for the erection of buildings, but to cooperate with existing institutions wherever and whenever it seemed that medical research could be furthered. Work began in the autumn of 1911, and has been supported in the University of Chicago, Rush Medical College and the Presbyterian Hospital, the Children's Memorial Hospital, also affiliated with Rush Medical College, and in the laboratories of St. Luke's and the Cook County Hospitals. In addition to the four main centers of activity the Institute has supported work in other hospitals and laboratories from time to time.

The staff of the Institute consists of about twenty members, exclusive of special assistants and investigators and untrained helpers. Half the members of the staff give their entire time to the work, and the others give some time to the practice of medicine.

While the lines of investigation pursued by the several workers in the Institute are varied, and problems of widely different character have been undertaken as the occasion arose, yet in the main the chief emphasis of the work has been upon the chemical side of medical problems.

The work of the Sprague Institute on tuberculosis has concerned especially chemical investigation of an infectious disease, for the studies in this subject have chiefly to do with the search for chemical substances that may be able to destroy or check the tubercle bacillus without harming the subject of the disease as efficiently as quinin destroys the malaria parasite with almost no effect on the patient in whose blood it lives.

At Rush Medical College two lines of work have been especially followed. Dr. Frank Billings, aided by Fellows of the Institute, has been investigating certain types of diseases with reference to their treatment. To aid in this work the Institute maintains two four-bed wards (in the Presbyterian Hospital), in which patients suffering from the diseases under investigation may be cared for. Several hundred cases of chronic articular rheumatism have been studied with great thoroughness, and given the advantage of the most recent discoveries and methods in

medicine, in order that the true value of these advances may be determined and further improvements instituted. Other less common diseases have also been studied in considerable numbers, with the purpose of determining the most useful methods of treatment.

Dr. Woodyatt and his associates have studied especially diabetes and related disorders and the chemical problems which arise in connection with these diseases.

The Children's Hospital furnishes exceptional opportunity for the study of children's diseases. In addition to its research staff of five investigators at the Children's Memorial Hospital, the Institute has provided the hospital with two resident physicians who divide their time between the wards and the laboratories. The general principle of the work in the Children's Hospital is that of testing the applicability of new devices and discoveries in general medicine to the diagnosis, management and treatment of children's diseases.

Other special investigations have been undertaken. Among them the work of Miss Slye on the heredity of cancer in mice, remarkable for the enormous amount of material which it involves and the interesting and significant character of the results obtained.<sup>2</sup>

Many of the investigators of the Institute, both of its regular staff and of the volunteers, have been members of the faculty of Rush Medical College, and some have been selected from the students of Rush.

The association of both of these Institutes, the John McCormick Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases and the Otho S. A. Sprague Memorial Institute, with Rush Medical College has been intimate and has been of mutual advantage: 1. To the Institute the College and its affiliated institutions have furnished rooms for work, and clinical material. 2. The association has made it possible for the Institutes to secure the advice and counsel of members of the faculty of large experience and recognized authority in their special lines. 3. This intimate relation with the college and student body has brought under the immediate and close observation of the directors of the institutes and their associates hundreds of students among whom they have been able to find the few with aptitude and capacity for original investigation.

If research is to flourish its most essential need is a continuing supply of capable investigators. Men and women with the qualifications for such work are comparatively few. Very rarely such an individual finds himself and becomes known to the world by the publication of the results of his work. For the most part, however, such workers are discovered only when considerable

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2. This account of the work of the Sprague Institute is taken from a paper by the Director, Dr. Wells.

numbers of young men and women are working in laboratories under the immediate observation of experienced investigators who are able to detect the possession by the occasional student of the essential qualities. It is this fact, among others, which makes it so important that research should be carried on, in considerable part, in connection with institutions for higher learning where large groups of young men and women are assembled and are at work in the laboratories.

To the college this association with the institute has had important advantages: 1. The John McCormick Memorial Institute, since the opening of the Anna Durand Hospital, has provided clinical material of a most important sort, under conditions most favorable for the students. 2. Several members of the faculty, and of the more advanced students, have found in the Institutes the opportunity to engage in medical investigation under the most favorable conditions. 3. The Institutes have been potent factors in maintaining an atmosphere of research, especially in clinical lines and in acquainting the students with the spirit, the ideals and the methods of investigation.

It has been sometimes charged that work of this sort makes students impractical and is in conflict with those methods of instruction which are supposed to prepare them for the practice of medicine at the bedside. This is emphatically not the case provided such work is properly conducted by competent, earnest investigators, seeking to enlarge the boundaries of knowledge rather than to enhance their personal reputations.

The fundamental purpose of any educational process, medical or otherwise, is to train the faculties, to develop in the student the power of accurate, thorough observation with all of his senses, of recording clearly and concisely what he observes, and of reasoning logically, from observed and recorded facts, to correct conclusions. No method of training accomplishes these purposes so surely and effectively as the exercise of these faculties, in the search for the unknown, under the careful supervision of workers of larger experience. That some students will be attracted to a life of research in laboratory lines is much to be desired, for there is great need of more capable well-trained workers in that field. As has been already said, however, the number of men or women with aptitude and capacity for research of that sort, is all too few, and there is no danger whatever that under present conditions, the works of the medical profession engaging in the practice of medicine will be seriously depleted by the temptation of medical students to engage in research as a vocation.

Moreover, the development of these same faculties is just as essential for the practice of medicine as for the work of investigation, in the narrower sense, because the diagnosis and treatment of disease is clinical research of a high order.

And, finally, contact with research workers of the right sort, and acquaintance with their ideals and methods, helps to develop in the student a zeal for accuracy and thoroughness, a love of absolute, unswerving honesty, and a hatred of slipshod, careless work and of sham and pretence, which are the most essential attributes of the capable, trustworthy and truly successful physician.

#### HOSPITAL AFFILIATIONS

The first affiliation of Rush Medical College was that with the Presbyterian Hospital, directly connected with the college, and dates from 1884, fourteen years before the affiliation of the college with the University of Chicago. The first building of this hospital was erected by the faculty of the college and presented to the Presbyterian denomination, to be controlled by a Board of Managers representative of the Presbyterian churches in Chicago. An admirable contract was drawn by the late Prof. James P. Ross, who was chiefly instrumental in securing the founding of the hospital on these lines, and by his colleagues, which vested forever in the faculty of the college the medical conduct and control of the hospital. Under this contract every member of the medical staff of the hospital must be appointed from nominations made by the faculty of the college, and by a rule adopted later on at the request of the hospital, every member of the attending staff must be a member of the faculty. If a member of this staff at any time ceases to be a member of the faculty, he thereby severs his connection with the staff.

The contract gave to the college full control of such patients as could be properly used for clinical instruction. The interns are chosen, by the staff, from the graduates of the college (since 1918, those who have completed the four years of formal instruction, the degree of M.D. not being conferred on any student until he has completed a year of acceptable service as an intern in an approved hospital.)

In the earlier years of this association with the Presbyterian Hospital, when the scheme of clinical instruction was confined to lectures and arena clinics, the hospital served only to house the patients who were presented in the several clinics. As the methods of instruction changed and came to consist largely of instruction of the students in small groups brought into immediate contact with patients, the wards of the hospital were opened to them and for several years actual ward work has been done by students in courses arranged for instruction of this type. In the ward course in medicine, for example, a small group of senior students spends for one quarter, three hours every day in the wards under competent instructors, and making the necessary laboratory examinations in connection with the patients assigned to them, in a laboratory equipped for this purpose in Senn Hall.



Reference has already been made in this historical sketch to the affiliations effected in 1901 with the West Side Hebrew Dispensary, the Alexian Brothers, the St. Anthony's and the St. Luke's Hospitals, whereby *extra-mural* courses were given in these institutions for the students of Rush. The arrangements with these institutions, however, were of a different type and involved no control by the college of the medical conduct of these institutions.

#### THE CHILDREN'S MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

In 1910 the Board of Directors of the Children's Memorial Hospital expressed to Dean Billings a desire to consider the possibility of an affiliation with Rush Medical College on lines similar to those obtaining between the college and the Presbyterian Hospital, which had operated so successfully to the advantage of both institutions. A conference was arranged between representatives of the Board of Directors of the Hospital and the Council of Administration of Rush Medical College, the outcome of which was the drafting of a contract of affiliation almost identical with that of the Presbyterian Hospital. The Directors of the Children's Memorial Hospital arranged for the resignations of the existing medical staff and asked the faculty of the college to nominate physicians from its own members for election as the new medical staff of the hospital. The heads of the several departments in the college whose special lines of practice were represented in the Children's Hospital were made the consulting staff and the members of the attending and assistant attending staff were chosen from other members of the faculty in the same departments. A standing committee of the faculty was appointed to have immediate supervision of the medical conduct of the hospital, and the college assumed full responsibility therefor. It was provided that courses of clinical instruction should be given in the hospital by the members of the staff for students of the college.

The Children's Memorial Hospital is a strictly charitable institution founded in 1884 by Mrs. Julia F. Porter in memory of her son, Maurice Porter, and was known for many years as the Maurice Porter Memorial Hospital for Children. It is situated on Fullerton Avenue, between Orchard Street and Lincoln Avenue, about four miles from the college. The original building, the only one occupied by the hospital when the affiliation with Rush Medical College was consummated, accommodated about thirty patients, and a small outpatient department was conducted in some basement rooms. The hospital has an exceptionally devoted and influential board of directors, as well as a strong and earnest auxiliary board of women. These boards had already begun the erection of a new and substantial pavilion on the south side of Fullerton avenue, opposite the old building. Shortly after this a

building was added for the care of contagious cases, with rooms for the laboratory and pathological, ample space for the outpatient department and a clinical amphitheater. A cribside pavilion for infants and a home for the nurses was also added. The hospital now has accommodations for about 150 patients. In 1912 an affiliation was consummated between the Children's Hospital and the Otho S. A. Sprague Foundation, and became one of the centers for medical research of the foundation as has already been noted.

The outpatient department after removal to the adequate, well equipped rooms provided for it, and with a greatly enlarged staff, composed of members of the regular staff of the hospital, grew very rapidly in clientéle, and provided a large amount of clinical material in pediatrics especially well adapted for clinical study and instruction.

For a few years the students took advantage of the opportunities afforded; courses were so arranged as to occupy half a day once or twice a week for each group. In this case, as in that of the Hebrew Dispensary and other institutions where extramural courses had been offered some years previously, it was found that students will travel readily a considerable distance for such opportunities provided the courses are so arranged that the student can spend profitably a half day, and the loss of time in going and coming is not disproportionate to the amount of time spent in work. Later it was thought best to devote the clinical resources of the Children's Hospital to courses in pediatrics especially designed for practitioners for which there seemed to be a considerable demand. Such courses were offered for about three years, when the depletion of the medical staff by the departure of many of its members to enter the medical service of the government during the World War, made it impossible to continue them.

The Children's Memorial Hospital transferred its affiliation in 1919 to the University of Chicago in connection with the medical school to be opened at that institution when the Billings Hospital is completed and the undergraduate clinical instruction at Rush is transferred to the University Campus.

#### THE HOME FOR DESTITUTE CRIPPLED CHILDREN

In 1911 there came to the college a similar request for affiliation from the Home for Destitute Crippled Children, located at the corner of Washington boulevard and Paulina street, about ten minutes walk from the college building.

This institution was organized in 1892 by an association formed for that purpose—the Building and Aid Society of the Home for Destitute Crippled Children. The society obtained a charter from the state of Illinois and there was transferred to it the assets and obligations of the “Chicago Children's Hospital and

Mission to the Destitute," the only institution previously providing a home for crippled children.

Like the Children's Memorial Hospital, the Home for Destitute Crippled Children is a purely charitable institution. It had steadily grown in size and number of patients, and had about 100 beds.

A contract of affiliation was entered into between the college and the home almost identical in its terms with that which had been drawn for the Children's Memorial Hospital. The staff was reorganized, the consulting staff to consist of the heads of the clinical departments in the faculty, excepting that of obstetrics and gynecology, the attending staff and assistants chosen from other members of the same departments. The clinical facilities of the home were placed entirely at the disposal of the college. The short distance between the two institutions has made it possible to conduct courses in orthopedic surgery throughout the year, and all of the clinical instruction in this branch of surgery has been conducted at the home. Every student of the college, usually in his junior year, registers for a course in this topic occupying two periods weekly of two hours each for one quarter.

When the affiliation with the home was effected there was connected with it a Country Home for Convalescent Children, established at Engleton, near Wheaton, Ill., largely through the efforts of Mrs. William Chalmers. This was later detached from the Home for Destitute Crippled Children and entered into independent affiliation with the college.

It is admirably located some 20 miles west of Chicago, and offers an ideal place for the care and more complete restoration to health of children convalescent from serious illness from the Home, the Presbyterian or other hospitals. Because of its long distance from the college and the nature of its clinical patients, it has not been utilized, as yet, for clinical teaching.

In 1915 the St. Joseph's Hospital, located on the north side, sought an affiliation with Rush Medical College and such an association was entered upon. The hospital has not, however, been utilized for the clinical instruction of the students of the college with the exception of those who have served the hospital as interns.

It is of interest to note that in the case of each one of the hospitals with which the college has entered into affiliation, excepting only the Presbyterian Hospital, the initiative came from the hospital and not from the college.

It is believed that the association of each of these institutions with the college has been of mutual advantage to both parties concerned.

For the college it has secured enlarged opportunity for clinical study, research and instruction along lines for which adequate

material was not otherwise available. It has provided enlarged opportunity especially for some of the younger members of the faculty.

For the hospitals it has provided what their officers chiefly sought, the control and direction of the conduct of the medical work of the hospitals in which they were interested, by a group of medical practitioners and teachers, keenly interested in such work, and of large experience.

In the opinion of the writer it is not a good plan to provide in such an affiliation that the internships in the affiliated hospital shall be given exclusively to the students of the associated college. It is distinctly to the advantage of the hospital and its patients as well as of the students that where there are more than one or two interns in service they should be selected from different schools, bringing to the service of the hospital somewhat varied points of view and types of training.

Such affiliations are exactly in line with the ideas of the late President Harper, to which reference was made in the earlier part of this historical sketch. One of the most important services which a body of trained, experienced medical educators can render is by assisting and advising boards of laymen in the medical conduct of a hospital. No medical faculty can afford, however, to assume responsibility for the medical work of such an institution unless it is given absolute authority in the selection and control of the medical staff. Incidentally, nothing is so certain to insure thorough, capable clinical work by a hospital staff and therefore the best and most effective treatment of the patients within its walls, as the conduct of daily clinical teaching in its wards.

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## CORRESPONDENCE

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### A MILITARY RECORD

*To the Editor:*—In looking over the military records of the Rush alumni I have wondered if it were intended to include Rush men who had military records in the Civil War before they attended and graduated at Rush. I served twenty-one months in Company I of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry and was mustered out at the close of the war when in my 20th year. It was my misfortune to have been attending college in Chicago when the city went up in smoke in 1871. A few of us remained with the school throughout the college year and attended lectures in the amphitheater of the old Cook County Hospital. The next two years the school occupied a temporary structure under the sidewalk, on Eighteenth Street, in close proximity to the County Hospital. I graduated in the class of 1873. At the time of my attendance there was a large percentage of the class that had been in the army. Among them I recall Professor



Parks, who was at that time Professor Ray's assistant in anatomy, and William T. Montgomery, of the class of 1872. Professor Powell, our professor of military surgery, was also a Civil War soldier. My recollection is that the Rush medics of the sixties were just as loyal to the government as were our alumni in the recent war. All honor to the men who follow the flag in times of national danger.

JNO. GRASS, Denver, Colo.

### AN OLD GRADUATE PASSES ON

*To the Editor:*—Dr. Thomas C. Murphy, my classmate in 1868, passed on, January 3, I think, at Long Beach, Miss. Old age and heart failure were the cause of death. We were particularly friendly for fifty-three years. He was a character, a great old soldier.

GARRETT NEWKIRK, Pasadena, Calif.

### INTERESTED ALUMNI

*To the Editor:*—Enclosed is check for \$3 for three years dues in the Rush Alumni Association. I feel somewhat lonesome as I do not know of another Rush man within 100 miles of me. But I have always felt proud that I am an alumnus of the grand old college and hope to attend some of the reunions some time soon.

JAMES B. BRIDGES, '82, Downing, Mo.

*To the Editor:*—As I am about ready to turn the 84th milestone I hesitate to take a life membership. But I will be sure to send my dues each year. You may look for them until I have gone to that bourne from which no traveler has been known to return.

WM. HARPER, '66, Byron, Mich.

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## MARRIAGES

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CHARLES HENRY SWIFT, Rush, 1910, was married to Miss Juliana Streid, both of Washington, Ill., December 25.

CHARLES KLAUS STULIK, Rush, 1916, Chicago, was married to Miss Zdenka Spatney, also of Chicago, May 10.

JOHN RILEY MERRIMAN, Springfield, Ill., Rush, 1919, was married to Miss Dorothy Carroll of New York, October 27.

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## DEATHS

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In addition to the death notices printed in the Necrologist's report each year the following should be noted:

GEORGE FRANKLIN WAHL, Rush, 1882; Chattanooga, Tenn.; aged 60; died in Champaign, Ill., Dec. 27, 1918, from nephritis.

LEWIS L. RATLIFF, Yarmouth, Iowa, Rush, 1871; aged 69; died in 1910, from pulmonary edema.

CHARLES WRIGHT BATES, Rush, 1881; Morrisville, Vt.; aged 64; died, April 18, 1919, from chronic nephritis.

CLARK E. LOOMIS, Rush, 1862; Eugene, Ore.; aged 79; a member of the Oregon State Medical Association; died, May 27, 1913, from heart disease.

GEORGE TURNER MEACHAM died March 6, 1920; druggist, first vice president and director of the Farmers' National Bank of Taylorville, Ill., vice president and director of Taylorville Building and Loan Association of Taylorville, Ill. He was enlisted and commissioned first lieutenant in Company 10, Third Battalion, M. R. C., at Camp Greenleaf, Chickamauga, Georgia, transferred to Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas, to assist in genito-urinary department, and was in service from Aug. 1, 1918, until armistice was declared. He was discharged as captain and on his discharge signed as member of the Officers' Reserve Corps.

### THOMAS C. MURPHY

Thomas C. Murphy was born near Killarney Lakes, Ireland, Dec. 19, 1842. He came to America with relatives at the age of 3 and settled in Cleveland, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He was bound out as a laborer to various families. In 1855 he came west to Illinois, walking most of the way, in company with the Ingersoll brothers, and settled in Malone Township, Tazewell County. He lived there until the Civil War was declared, when on Aug. 15, 1861, he enlisted with Company I, Thirty-first Illinois Infantry Volunteers, going from Pekin, Ill., to Cairo, serving with Grant and Logan. For conspicuous gallantry at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, he was awarded a Government Medal of Honor No. 177. He carried a message under heavy fire across the field for the Union lines to cease firing on their own men. "Three volunteers survived the task." He received a severe bullet wound in the head while performing the task. Mrs. John A. Logan was the surgeon to sew up and dress his head. He was discharged Sept. 19, 1864, by retirement of the company.

He entered Rush Medical College in 1865 and graduated in 1868. He then settled at Green Valley, Ill., to practice his profession. He married Miss Virginia Plackett at Green Valley, Ill., Feb. 1, 1871.

In 1878 the family moved to Thayer, Kan., where they resided for ten years. They then returned to Manito, Ill., where he practiced medicine for ten years. In 1898, when health failed, they moved to Enterprise, Miss., and he continued medical practice until Mrs. Murphy passed away Feb. 13, 1906. The family returned to Manito, Ill., for three years, later moving to Hopedale, Ill., where Dr. Murphy continued his profession. Six years ago when health was running low he moved to Pass Christian, Miss. He still did some medical work in the community and read papers in the county medical meetings.

When the World War broke out he volunteered and was accepted for medical service. Orders came for him to go to Camp Shelby for training, lectures, etc. His joy was great, but short, as a stroke cut him down. An invalid most of two years, he rallied, was ready for Armistice Day. On Feb. 12, 1919, he moved to Biloxi, Miss., still an invalid from heart trouble and the effects of influenza. On July 6, 1920, he started from Biloxi, Miss., to Philipsburg, Mont., to visit his baby son. He stopped in Chicago to see his Rush friends. The month of September he spent

at Rochester, Ill. He improved slowly, returned to Biloxi, Miss., on October 7, happy to be home.

He had been going about town and to Gulfport until again being infected with influenza. He recovered, was out again and had an extra happy Christmas time. A stroke came on Monday at 11 o'clock, December 27, leaving him helpless and unconscious. He died Friday, December 31. He was buried at Green Valley, Ill.

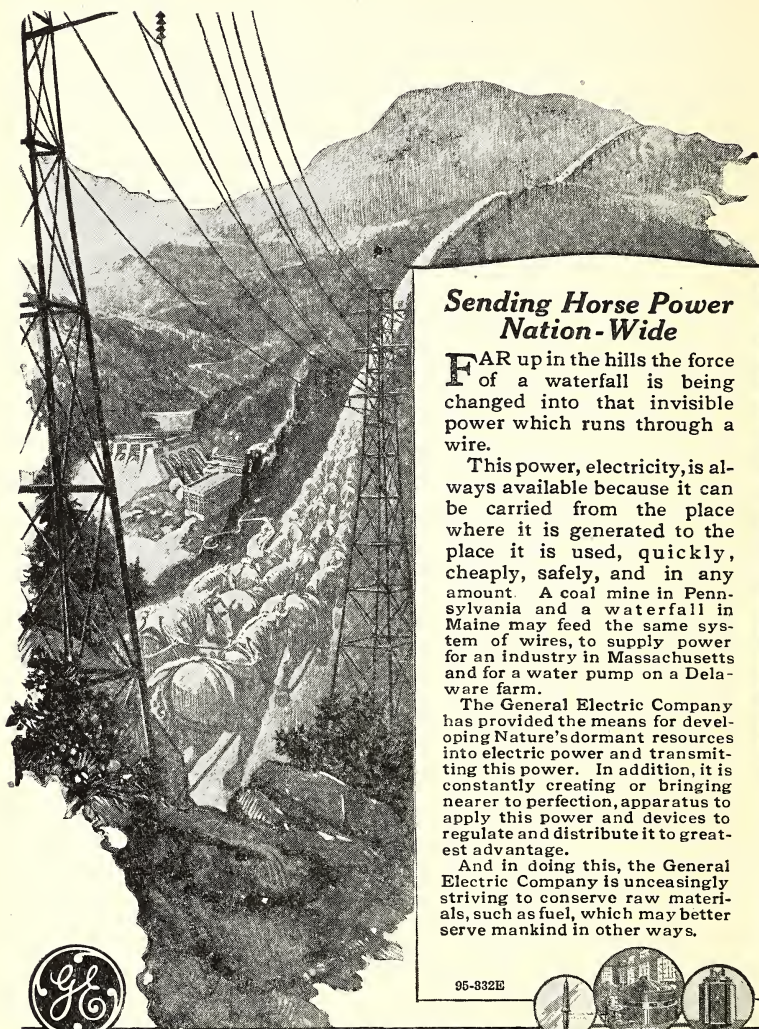
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### BOOK REVIEW

#### Lincoln Sketches—Garrett Newkirk

Published by Duffield, New York

Doctor Newkirk is one of the oldest living graduates of Rush College, surviving Doctor Thomas Murphy concerning whose death he writes elsewhere in this issue. Doctor Newkirk is known as a contributor to general literature, having written for several syndicates. His interests are broad, including poetry, fables, travels, essays and fiction. His most recent publication concerns the life of Lincoln. It is inscribed to his friend, Norman Bridge. The book contains twenty-one poems based on the life of Lincoln and excerpts from the life of Lincoln, giving the data on which the poems are based. There is also a supplement of well-chosen selections from Abraham Lincoln's most famous speeches. Doctor Newkirk is to be congratulated on such practical and beautiful achievement coming late in life.



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# The Bulletin

of the

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE

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Volume XVI

JUNE, 1921

No. 2

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Editor, MORRIS FISHBEIN

535 North Dearborn Street, CHICAGO

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# The Alumni Association of Rush Medical College

1748 WEST HARRISON STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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## COMMENT—1901-1921

In this issue we present the biographies of the classes of 1901 and 1921. The plan to publish the biographies of the twenty year class, originated several years ago, has been a feature of great interest and importance. In time the accumulation of such biographies will afford an opportunity to trace the development of medical teaching and a view as to the relative accomplishments of men trained under the old and the new type of medical education. Furthermore, it places on record the achievement of the Alumni of Rush Medical College adding further to the luster of our alma mater.

In our next issue we plan to present a report of the proceedings of the annual meeting and of the banquet. The Alumni turned out in force. The class of 1901 had an important reunion and all of the proceedings were of the greatest interest.

## ORIGINAL

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### THE STUDY OF PATHOLOGY AT RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE

LUDVIG HEKTOEN

CHICAGO

[NOTE.—On April 11, 1912, the friends and associates of Dr. Ludvig Hektoen celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his graduation with a dinner at the Chicago Club. The toastmaster on that occasion was Dr. Frank Billings, and addresses were delivered by Drs. James B. Herrick, E. O. Jordan and H. Gideon Wells. A portrait of Dr. Hektoen was presented to him and now hangs in the halls of Rush Medical College. Because of the historical interest of the occasion, we publish here Dr. Hektoen's response to the toastmaster's address of presentation. It may be interesting also from a historical point of view to state that the exceedingly lavish menu was accompanied by "cocktails, amontillado sherry, chateau yquem, ruinart vin brut, liquers, cigars and cigarettes." The editor regrets that his extreme youth on that occasion prevented his being present.—ED.]

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It was about 1890 that the first great wave of progress in medicine within my experience began to reach its culmination here in Chicago. This was the wave that brought the laboratory of pathology and bacteriology into the medical school and the newer laboratory methods into the clinic. It may be that other schools in Chicago established courses of laboratory instruction in these branches earlier than Rush College, but to the institution belongs the distinction of first founding a laboratory here on so broad and stable a basis that it could develop into something more than a place for routine work only. I am sure that my valued associates ever since those early days, Dr. LeCount and Dr. Weaver, will agree with me when I say that we are deeply indebted to the faculty of Rush College for the at that time really unusual opportunities afforded us. We received helpful encouragement and generous support. I would emphasize especially the value to us of the kindly interest always taken in our work by Dr. Haines, the patriarch of science in Rush.

At first this laboratory served clinical purposes as well but after a little time the clinical work was transferred to the hospital, this change being part of the large movement that has been going on toward the institution of laboratories in hospitals generally and as integral parts of the well-organized clinical department. In a very short time came another wave of progress: Entering into affiliation with the University of Chicago, Rush College raised its standards and so changed its methods of work that it

stepped into the front rank of American Medical schools. For us in pathology this was of course a most fortunate event from every point of view; to mention just one favorable effect—it led to establishment at the University of a laboratory for teaching and research thus greatly increasing the resources and opportunities. In this laboratory Dr. Wells found the field in which to develop into a teacher and investigator of real strength; here also our lamented Ricketts found the opportunity to accomplish his great work. To me the associations with the University have been of great value because they brought closer and stimulating contact with Dr. Jordan and other active workers in fields closely related to our own. The next definite step in the general forward movement in medicine as manifested in Chicago is the creation of foundations for medical research exclusively. This begins with the Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases in 1902. Since have come the Joyce Fund, the Morris Institute, the Patten Fund, and the Sprague Institute. To these foundations others surely will be added so that the needs of all medical branches may be satisfied more and more adequately. The beginning of the present century consequently marks the definite inception of a new and flourishing era in Chicago medicine.—This brief retrospect with reference to the local conditions will serve to make it clear how greatly I have been favored by the opportunities that have arisen in the course of this remarkable and rapid progress. At the time of my coming to Rush in 1895 the prospects of earning a livelihood in pathology and of advancement for pathology on the whole seemed rather small. But now we see that the circumstances were in truth the most favorable imaginable as ways for development and progress have opened up to an extent that was wholly unexpected. That I should have been permitted to participate with many others, largely under your leadership, Dr. Billings, in the active work connected with certain phases of these recent advances I regard as my great good fortune. If I am ever mentioned among those who in the dawn of the present period took some part in the promotion of medical study and investigation in this city, I shall owe it above all to my rare fortune in having able, enthusiastic, and loyal fellowworkers from the very first day I stepped into the Rush laboratory down to the present moment, to my colleagues, and to the favor of circumstances.—A manifestation like this tonight touches the deep places of the human heart. You have made this *the* event of my medical career. No words of mine can express adequately my thankfulness for this honor and for the kindness behind it which gives it its chief value. I offer my sincerest thanks to those in whose kind hearts the thought originated, to those who made it possible to carry it out, and to all that are present.



**THE AFFILIATION OF RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE AND  
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO****PART IX**

JOHN M. DODSON, M.D.

**INFORMAL CONFERENCES OF SOME UNIVERSITY MEDICAL**

For some years there have been held annually informal conferences of some of the university medical schools which have proven interesting and important factors in the advance of medical education. These conferences were brought about through the initiative of the faculty of Rush Medical College, and the story of their organization has nowhere been related.

As is well known, but two or three of the states in the Union exercise any direct control over degree-conferring institutions. Any two or three men with the price of a charter can secure authority to establish a college and confer degrees. This has led to the organization of many bogus institutions granting degrees, medical and otherwise, without any actual study or attendance, and often without even an examination. It is this situation which has brought into disrepute the American degrees especially in foreign countries, for it is not possible for officials in foreign countries to discriminate between those institutions which are reputable and high grade and those which are not.

At the session of the legislature of Illinois in 1900 there was introduced a bill drawn by Dr. Rogers, then president of Northwestern University, and introduced by Mr. Curtiss, a member of the legislature and known therefore as the Rogers-Curtiss bill. This bill provided for the creation of an Educational Commission which should have control of all degree-conferring institutions such as is had by the Board of Regents of New York. The arguments presented to the Committee on Education when the bill came up for consideration were overwhelmingly in favor of the bill, but the committee gave it short shrift, and in a two-minute executive session voted it down. It seemed to those who were interested in this matter that if in the large and enlightened state of Illinois the prospect of securing such a commission were so hopeless, there was little prospect of similar enactments in other states.

Under our constitution, it is impossible for the federal government to exercise any control over colleges and universities. The idea suggested itself, therefore, that if a strong organization of some of the medical schools with high standards could be formed, with officers made up of men widely known throughout the world for high ideals and integrity, it might be possible to secure recognition of the degrees conferred by these institutions, if they were

accompanied by some sort of certificate from such an organization signed by the officials and attested by a proper seal.

There was at that time no organization of medical schools with the exception of the Association of American Medical Colleges. This association, founded in the early '80s for the express purpose of elevating the standards of medical education in the United States, had in its eagerness to secure the general support admitted to membership a large number of medical schools whose officials apparently thought that high standards of admission and graduation were not in the interests of their schools. These constituted a considerable majority, and repeated efforts to advance the standards of the association had been voted down. For example, at a time when the legal standards for admission to an "approved" medical college in several states were the completion of a high school education, the standards of the association were one or two years below this. At a later period when eleven states had already ruled that no medical school would be recognize which did not require at least two years of college work, the standards of the association were only that of a high school diploma.

It was obvious that the certificate of such an association would carry little weight in this or in foreign countries. It was thought, therefore, that if an organization could be formed of the few university medical schools at that time requiring standards corresponding to most of the European schools, it would serve this purpose. Naturally, such an association could serve other useful purposes for the discussion of methods of medical education and administration, the promotion of freer migration of students from one medical school to another where it might be to their advantage, the promotion and better organization of medical research, the occasional interchange of instructors and other similar functions. A letter was therefore addressed to five of the university medical schools having at that time satisfactory standards of admission and graduation and recognized throughout the country as of the best type.

This led to a number of discussions from time to time as representatives of these schools came together for other purposes, but nothing further came of the idea until in 1908, at the time of meeting of the American Medical Association in Chicago, Rush Medical College invited representatives of these five schools to a dinner and informal conference to discuss the proposed organization. After a very full consideration of the matter it was thought by the majority that a formal organization was not best at that time but that such an informal conference as had been held that evening was very worth while, and it was agreed to hold one at the time of the meeting of the American Medical Association the following year. Professor Welch of the Johns Hopkins Medical School was chosen as chairman and the representative of

Rush Medical College as secretary. Each year since that date such an informal conference has been held—for the first four or five years at the time of the annual meeting of the American Medical Association, but of later years, during the week of conferences of the Councils on Health and Public Instruction and of Medical Education of the American Medical Association in February or March.

They have taken the form of dinners in the evening with a discussion of such topics of immediate interest in medical education and administration as had been suggested by the members in response to the call of the meeting by the secretary. Each year the question has been raised as to whether the conference should be continued and always the vote has been unanimously in the affirmative. From time to time other university medical schools have been added to the group, numbering in all at the present time about fifteen. No steps have ever been taken to realize the original thought which was entertained in regard to this organization of the university medical schools, and while some have thought that a more formal organization might have served a useful purpose, there have been undoubted advantages in the entirely informal character of the conferences. It has been a rather general expression of opinion that the discussions have been the most interesting and helpful and, in some ways, the most important features of the mid-winter conferences on medical education. Certainly the interchange of experience and opinions between those engaged in medical education and administration in these institutions has been of very great service.

#### CONTINUING UNCERTAINTY OF STATUS

The comprehensive plans for the development of a great university medical school in Chicago which was to be known as the Rush School of Medicine of the University of Chicago or by some similar title, which were elaborated during the life of President Harper, came to a halt with his untimely death. Very soon after this event an interview was held by the deans and comptroller with the acting president in order to ascertain his views in regard to the affiliation of the two schools and his plans in reference to medical education at the university. They were assured of his warm interest in Rush Medical College, his entire approval of the existing arrangement and his belief that it should continue. He thought, however, that no further steps should be taken at that time looking towards the organic union of the medical college and the university. He succeeded President Harper as a member of the board of trustees of the college and has continued to preside at the faculty meetings of the college as a representative of the university and so the plan of cooperation by affiliation remained in *statu quo*.

At the December convocation of the University of Chicago in 1910 the founder of the university and its chief benefactor announced his intention to withdraw his personal representatives from the board of trustees of the university and thus to sever any direct connection with the institution. The announcement was made in the following letter:

LETTER FROM THE FOUNDER OF THE UNIVERSITY

26 Broadway, New York,  
December 13, 1910.

*To the President and Trustees of the University of Chicago*

Dear Sirs: I have this day caused to be set aside for the University of Chicago, from the funds of the General Education Board which are subject to my disposition, income-bearing securities of the present market value of approximately ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) the same to be delivered to the university in ten equal annual installments beginning January 1, 1911, each installment to bear income to the university from the date of such delivery only. A list of these securities is appended herewith. In a separate letter of even date my wishes regarding the investment and uses of the fund are more specifically expressed.

It is far better that the university be supported and enlarged by the gifts of many than by those of a single donor. This I have recognized from the beginning and, accordingly, have sought to assist you in enlisting the interest and securing the contributions of many others, at times by making my own gifts conditional on the gifts of others, and at times by aiding you by means of unconditional gifts to make the university as widely useful, worthy, and attractive as possible. Most heartily do I recognize and rejoice in the generous response of the citizens of Chicago and the West. Their contributions to the resources of the university have been, I believe, more than seven million dollars. It might perhaps be difficult to find a parallel to generosity so large and so widely distributed as this, exercised in behalf of an institution so recently founded. I desire to express my appreciation also of the extraordinary wisdom and fidelity which you, as president and trustees, have shown in conducting the affairs of the university. In the multitude of students as quickly gathered, in the high character of the instruction, in the variety and extent of original research, in the valuable contributions to human knowledge, in the uplifting influence of the university as a whole on education throughout the West, my highest hopes have been far exceeded. It is these considerations, with others, that move me to sum up in a single and final gift, distributing its payment over a period of many years to come, such further contributions as I have purposed to make to the university. The sum I now give is intended to make provision, with such gifts as may reasonably be expected from others, for such added buildings, equipment, and endowment as the departments thus far established will need. This gift completes the task which I have set before myself. The founding and support of new departments, or the development of the varied and alluring fields of applied science, including medicine, I leave to the wisdom of the trustees as funds may be furnished for these purposes by other friends of the university.



In making an end to my gifts to the university, as I now do, and in withdrawing from the board of trustees my personal representatives, whose resignations I inclose, I am acting on an early and permanent conviction that this great institution, being the property of the people, should be controlled, conducted, and supported by the people, in whose generous efforts for its upbuilding I have been permitted simply to cooperate; and I could wish to consecrate anew to the great cause of education the funds which I have given, if that were possible; to present the institution a second time, in so far as I have aided in founding it, to the people of Chicago and the West; and to express my hope that under their management and with their generous support the university may be an increasing blessing to them, to their children, and to future generations.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

The supplementary letter to which reference was made is as follows:

## SECOND LETTER FROM THE FOUNDER

26 Broadway, New York,  
December 13, 1910.

*To the President and Trustees of the University of Chicago:*

Dear Sirs: Referring to my letter of gift of even date, I set down here more specifically my wishes regarding the fund therein contributed.

Pending the delivery of the securities, the General Education Board is to have the right from time to time to change the investments, using the same care and having the same discretion as in the case of its own securities. As nearly as is practicable, the deliveries each year are to be made from the various classes of securities in the ratio which the securities of each class bear to the total.

It is my desire that at least the sum of one million, five hundred thousand dollars (\$1,500,000) be used for the erection and furnishing of a university chapel. As the spirit of religion should penetrate and control the university, so that building which represents religion ought to be the central and dominant feature of the university group. The chapel may appropriately embody those architectural ideals from which the other buildings, now so beautifully harmonious, have taken their spirit, so that all the other buildings on the campus will seem to have caught their inspiration from the chapel and in turn will seem to be contributing of their worthiest to the chapel. In this way the group of university buildings, with the chapel centrally located and dominant in its architecture, may proclaim that the university in its ideal is dominated by the spirit of religion, all its departments are inspired by the religious feeling, and all its work is directed to the highest ends.

Whether the chapel can be so planned as to admit of housing the Young Men's Christian Association and all the distinctively religious functions of the university, or whether this will require a separate building, is a matter which can best be decided in connection with the plans of the architects. I will ask you kindly to submit the plans before their final adoption to my son, who will be fully informed regarding my wishes.

Apart from what may be required for the chapel, the remainder of the fund may be used, in the discretion of the trustees, for land, build-

ings, or endowment, but no part of the principal sum shall be used for current expenses. No doubt other donors will offer the university many if not all of its needed buildings. Legacies now written in wills, or to be written, will become available from time to time for these and other purposes. I hope therefore that this final gift from me may be used for endowment as far as practicable.

Any changes which the future may make advisable in the disposition of these funds may be made by mutual consent. For such purpose I now appoint my son as my representative, and in case of my own death and of his death, he is to be succeeded by my executors.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

This rather direct expression in reference to a medical school again raised the question in the minds of the officials of Rush as to what the university desired to do in the matter of an affiliation of the two schools. Therefore another interview was sought and held at the university board rooms in the city early in January, 1911. There were present at this meeting, representing the university, President Ryerson and Mr. Hutchinson of the board of trustees and President Judson, and from Rush Medical College, the deans and comptroller, and as I recall, Dr. Bevan. Mr. Ryerson acted as spokesman for the university, Dean Billings for the college. He first asked whether the university planned to go on with the maintenance and development of a medical school. The reply was an emphatic "Yes." He then asked if the university thought the affiliation of Rush Medical College an embarrassment and desired to terminate the arrangement. The reply was an equally emphatic "No"—that the university had no funds to develop a medical school and thought the arrangement of affiliation had been entirely satisfactory.

The question was then asked if the university would prefer to transfer all of the medical work to the campus in hospitals to be erected for that purpose. Mr. Ryerson said the university had no money for such purpose and said he thought the clinical work at Rush Medical College was being conducted very satisfactorily in well-equipped hospitals and should continue in that way. It was again agreed by all present that endowment was needed for more effective work at Rush Medical College and that an effort should be made to secure one million dollars for such endowment. A committee of members from the University Board of Trustees, the Board of Trustees of Rush Medical College and of members from the faculty was selected to secure, if possible, this endowment. As in previous efforts the principal burden of raising this amount fell to Doctor Billings, and an effort was made during the next few years to secure this sum.

It was found very difficult to interest men of large means because of the uncertainty as to what was to be the future status of the college. Moreover, during all of these years any proposals

of radical change in the conduct of the college, of advanced methods which it was thought might make the work more effective were held up by the statement that no radical steps should be taken in view of possible future developments. And yet the work of the college went steadily forward. The number of students increased rapidly until it was found necessary to put a limit on the number admitted to each class. Of this step a more complete account will be given later. Even promotions in the faculty which were deserved and were recommended by heads of departments were held up at times for this reason.

In 1914-15 overtures came from other institutions to the faculty of Rush Medical College looking to union. The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago had been leased to the University of Illinois at about the same time that the affiliation was entered into between Rush Medical College and the University of Chicago, and this arrangement continued for twelve or thirteen years. Several efforts were made to secure the passage of a bill through the legislature of Illinois to enable the State University to purchase the property of the college but without success. Finally, about 1912, this lease was terminated by the University of Illinois, leaving the College of Physicians and Surgeons again an independent institution, but a year later, the college having raised the sum of about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars to discharge its bonded indebtedness, it was again taken over by the University of Illinois and became the medical department of that institution. President James, of the state university, desiring to strengthen the clinical faculty, sought a conference with the Council of Administration of Rush Medical College and proposed an organic union. Three meetings were held to discuss this matter, and President James made a very full statement of what he believed to be the prospects of the University Medical School and its abundant support by the people of the state.

The proposal seemed, in many ways, an attractive one. The University of Illinois had grown rapidly under his administration. Its income from the mill tax was at that time nearly three millions a year, perhaps the largest income possessed by any state university in the country. Some members of the Rush Medical Faculty were rather urgently in favor of withdrawing from the affiliation with the University of Chicago and effecting the proposed union with the University of Illinois. It was found, however, that this would mean a complete surrender of the whole institution to the University of Illinois—even of the name. It was a serious legal question, moreover, whether Rush Medical College could surrender its charter and dissolve its board of trustees. Finally, while the funds of the University of Illinois, derived through taxation are so ample, they cannot be expended

by the university except by express act of the legislature at each biennial session. In other words, while the legislature of Illinois cannot divert the university funds to any other purposes, its refusal to appropriate specific sums to that institution at each biennium may as effectively arrest the work of the university in one or more departments as if there were no university funds at all. The final outcome of these conferences was a decision by an overwhelming majority adverse to union with the University of Illinois.

At another time an interview was sought by representatives of the Northwestern University Medical School with officers of Rush Medical College looking to a possible amalgamation of the two institutions, but this also came to naught.

In the summer of 1916 Mr. Abraham Flexner, formerly of the Carnegie Foundation but then and since secretary of the General Education Board endowed by Mr. Rockefeller, visited Chicago to inspect Rush Medical College and to make report to the General Education Board and the Rockefeller Foundation as to the situation obtaining in the Rush Medical College and the University of Chicago. With Dean Billings he visited the college with its Presbyterian Hospital and nearby McCormick Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases, and observed the work which was being done in the fundamental branches of medicine at the university. He was impressed with the great development which had taken place in the medical work on the West Side, and in his report to the General Education Board, he estimated the value of the medical work as conducted at the university, including buildings, equipment and the like at two million dollars, the value of Rush Medical College with its material, equipment, hospital affiliations and association with the research institutions, as seven million dollars, a total of nine million dollars.

Dr. Billings proposed three alternatives for the organization and development of the medical work:

1. That all the medical work be transferred to the university, hospitals to be erected there for the necessary clinical work, abandoning entirely the plant at Rush Medical College including the Presbyterian Hospital.

2. The transferring of all of the work of the medical school to Rush Medical College proper, meaning by that the transfer of the fundamental departments of anatomy, physiology, etc., from the university to the West Side.

3. That the clinical teaching of undergraduate students be transferred to the university into hospitals to be erected for that purpose, while the West Side plant should be developed into a great school for practitioners of medicine offering postgraduate medical work of various types,



This last proposal met the hearty approval of Mr. Flexner, and he drew up a report recommending such a plan with the further recommendation that there should be raised additional sums to the amount of five million, three hundred thousand dollars. This report was favorably received by the Rockefeller Foundation and the General Education Board, each of which indicated their willingness to subscribe towards this sum of five million, three hundred thousand dollars, the balance to be raised by Rush Medical College and the university.

At once a vigorous campaign was undertaken to secure this amount, the burden of which again fell almost wholly on Doctor Billings, who raised all but a small amount through his personal solicitation, including one million dollars for the erection of the Albert M. Billings Hospital from members of the Billings family including Dr. Billings himself.

At the present time the final plans for this hospital to be erected on the Midway nearly opposite Harper Memorial Library have been agreed on, and the erection of these buildings waits only the completion of the working plans and the stabilization of building conditions.

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## CORRESPONDENCE

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### ILLINOIS STATE REUNION

*To the Editor:*—At a meeting of the Rush men attending the sessions of the Illinois State Medical Society, at the Leland Hotel, May 18, 1921, the following were present: Dr. John A. Graham, 1902, Chicago; Dr. Maskel Lee, 1888, Atlanta, Ill.; Dr. C. W. McPherson, 1882, Hazlehurst, Ill.; Dr. E. S. Murphy, 1897, Dixon, Ill.; Dr. E. W. Mueller, 1902, Chicago; Dr. Clifford E. Smith, 1910, DeKalb, Ill.; Dr. Frank C. Murrah, 1910, Herrin, Ill.; Dr. A. M. Moody, 1910, Chicago; Dr. Frank F. Maple, 1913, Chicago; Dr. Milton E. Rose, 1916, Decatur, Ill.; Dr. Maurice L. Blatt, 1903, Chicago; Dr. Gustav L. Kaufmann, 1908, Chicago; Dr. Austin A. Hayden, 1904, Chicago; Dr. S. J. McNeil, 1903, Chicago; Dr. J. A. McTaggart, 1885, Pawnee, Ill.; Dr. S. C. Darroch, 1903, Cayuga, Ind.; Dr. Ralph McReynolds, 1913, Quincy, Ill.; Dr. Richard S. Herndon, 1914, Springfield, Ill.; Dr. John R. Harger, 1906, Chicago; Dr. Louis N. Tate, 1905, Galesburg; Dr. Leon Bloch, 1903, Chicago; Dr. J. J. McShane, 1903, Springfield, Ill.; Dr. William H. Maley, 1897, Galesburg, Ill.; Dr. D. J. Evans, 1898, Aurora, Ill.; Dr. S. H. Easton, 1913, Peoria; Dr. O. L. Edwards, 1914, Roodhouse, Ill.; Dr. G. L. McWhorter, 1913, Chicago; Dr. A. R. Trapp, 1901, Springfield, Ill.; Dr. J. L. Taylor, 1877, Springfield, Ill.; Dr. W. S. Reeder, 1903, Chicago; Dr. Emmet Keating, 1903, Chicago; Dr. R. R. Ferguson, 1903, Chicago; Dr. M. D. Pollock, 1895, Decatur,

Ill.; Dr. H. A. Zinser, Washington, 1895; Dr. T. C. Hill, 1898, Springfield, Ill.; Dr. H. C. Hill, 1894, Streator Ill.; Dr. Charles Hamil, 1894, Greenview, Ill.; Dr. A. L. Brittin, 1884, Athens; Dr. George W. Dicus, 1890, Streator; Dr. John R. Merriman, 1918, Springfield, Ill.; Dr. H. L. Metcalf, 1904, Springfield, Ill.; Dr. William Schoenneshoefer, 1888, Streator; Dr. J. V. Fowler, 1899, Chicago; Dr. J. G. Fisher, 1901, Danville, Ill.; Dr. E. B. Cooley, 1889, Danville, Ill.; Dr. W. L. Noble, 1888, Chicago; Dr. Harry Otten, 1912, Springfield, Ill.; Dr. T. D. Cantrell, 1888, Bloomington; Dr. Charles J. Whalen, 1891, Chicago; Dr. Edward Bowe, 1897, Jacksonville, Ill.; Dr. James C. Gill, 1890, Chicago; Dr. Robert Sonnenschein, 1901, Chicago; Dr. G. W. Root, 1898, University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. H. S. Gradle, 1908, Chicago.

Addresses were delivered by Dr. A. A. Hayden, Dr. Noble, Dr. Sam McNeil, Dr. Blatt, Dr. G. L. Taylor and Dr. Gill.

The sense of the meeting was that they elect a chairmain and secretary for Rush Alumni luncheon. Dr. W. L. Blatt was elected chairman and Dr. J. J. McShane, secretary.

JOHN J. McSHANE, M.D., '03, Springfield, Ill.

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### CLASS OF '89 IN REUNION

*To the Editor:*—When the class of '89 met Feb. 19, 1919, for our thirtieth anniversary of our graduation, we had a special banquet with speeches and three days of clinics and entertainment. During the banquet we decided to have an informal dinner annually and that all who could be present should reserve February 19 as our class day. Some of the men in neighboring states suggested we pay them a visit at their home towns. Accordingly, we visited Dr. John Minahan of Green Bay in the summer of 1919, Dr. E. B. Cooley last summer at Danville, Ill., and this year we accepted the invitation of Dr. Frank Boyd of Paducah, Ky., to be his guests on a trip from Paducah, Ky., to Florence, Ala., on the steamer *Paducah* up the Tennessee River. Drs. Henry A. Norden, Otto Wernicke, George F. Butler, John Minahan, E. Perry Rice, Henry De Bey, Herbert Robinson, E. Wells Kellogg and Harvey A. Tyler accompanied Dr. Frank Boyd on the trip, a most enjoyable one through the South, with wonderful scenery and delightful surroundings. All historic points of the Civil War were visited: Battlefield of Shiloh, Pittsburg Landing, Savannah, Johnsonville, Danville and Florence. The doctors of Florence, Ala., entertained us and took us out to the Muscle Shoals Dam, where Lieutenant-Colonel Weeks showed us over the entire dam and works. The trip back was an enjoyable one, and some of us when we left Dr. Boyd at Paducah returned via Mammoth Cave and Louisville. This splendid trip of six days on the Tennessee gave us an opportunity to relate events of Old Rush in '87, '88 and '89, and we renewed the friendships of old.

HARVEY A. TYLER, M.D., '89, Chicago.

The Class of

1921

Rush Medical

College



*F.D. AMES, A.B.*

**AMES, FLORENCE D.**, Fargo, N. D. Fargo High School; Fargo College, A.B. Alpha Epsilon Iota. Alpha Omega Alpha. Single. She has an eye that could speak though her tongue were silent.

**APFELBACH, CARL WESLY**, Chicago, Ill. West Harrison High School; University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Rho Sigma. Presbyterian Hospital, M.E.R.C. Single. Assistant in Pathology. A young duke.



*C. W. APFELBACH, S.B.*



*H. AXLEY, S.B.*

**AXLEY, HAROLD**, Cleveland, Wis. Seymour High School; University of Wisconsin; University of Wisconsin Medical School, S.B., C.W.S. Phi Beta Pi. Single. If pleasure and duty clash, let duty go to smash.

**ANTHONY, STEPHEN P.**, Chicago, Ill. Preparatory, Athens, Greece; Technische Hochschule, Munich; St. Joseph Hospital. S.A.T.C. Single. A cheerful look makes a good doctor.



*S. P. ANTHONY*



*R. V. BAKER*

**BAKER, ROBERT VIVIAN**, Portland, Ore. Washington High School; University of Oregon; University of Oregon Medical School. Nu Sigma Nu. Presbyterian Hospital. Army Transport Service, Q.M. Single. Much wisdom often goes with fewest words.

**BAKEN, MELVIN PALMER**, Hayfield, Minn. Hayfield High School; St. Olaf College, A.B. Phi Chi. St. Luke's Hospital. M.E.R.C. Single. A man who has an aim in life, who finds it worth the living.



*M. P. BAKEN, A.B.*

**BLACK, GARDNER**, Pasadena, Calif. Pasadena High School; University of California; University of Chicago, S.B. Nu Sigma Nu. M.E.R.C. Single. Oh bed! Oh bed! Delicious bed! That heaven on earth to his weary head.

**BATES, AUSTIN DAVID**, Scottville, Mich. Ludington High School; Kalamazoo College, S.B. Alpha Kappa Kappa. M.E.R.C., S.A.T.C. Single. Stretch your legs according to your coverlet.



*A. D. BATES*



*D. C. BURNS, S.B.*

**BURNS, DEAN CARL**, Petoskey, Mich. Petoskey High School; University of Chicago, S.B. Tau Kappa Epsilon. Phi Beta Pi. Intern. St. Luke's Hospital. M.E.R.C. Single. Assistant in Materia Medica. I care for nobody, no, not I.

**BUTTERMAN, ALBERT**, Chicago, Ill. Lewis Institute; University of Chicago, S.B. M.E.R.C. Single. A wise man sees as much as he ought not as much as he can.



*A. BUTTERMAN, S.B.*





*J.A. BARGEN, S.B.*

**BARGEN, JACOB ARNOLD**, Mountain Lake, Minn. Mountain Lake High School; Carleton College, S.B. Phi Chi. St. Luke's Hospital. M.E.R.C. Single. Assistant in Pathology. Employment is his enjoyment.



*C.P. BAUER*

**BAUER, CARL PHILIP**, Mandan, N. D. Lake Forest Academy; University of Wisconsin; University of Wisconsin Medical School. Nu Sigma Nu. Los Angeles County Hospital. M.E.R.C. Single. As for me, all I know is that I know nothing.



*H.F. BECKER, S.B.*

**BECKER, FREDERICK HARRY**, Chicago, Ill. Thornton Township High School; University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Rho Sigma. Los Angeles County Hospital. Ambulance Service, U.S.A. Single. Secretary Junior Class. Fine manners are like personal beauty, a letter of credit everywhere.



*G.N. BEST, S.B.*

**BEST, GORDON N.**, Watertown, S. D. Watertown High School; Carlton College, S.B. Phi Chi. Presbyterian Hospital. Single. Great geniuses have the shortest biographies.



*D.M. BLUM, S.B.*

**BLUM, DAVID MITCHELL**, Des Moines, Iowa. West Des Moines High School; Drake University; University of Illinois Medical School, S.B. Phi Delta Epsilon. Iowa Lutheran Hospital; Cook County Hospital. S.A.T.C. Base Hospital No. 28, Camp Dodge. Single. 'Tis good will that makes intelligence.



*P.C. BLAISDELL*

**BLAISDELL, PAUL CARRIER**, Claremont, Calif. Claremont High School; Pomona College, B.A. Alpha Kappa Kappa. M.E.R.C. S.A.T.C. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. Ambition is no cure for love.



*O.L. BALDWIN*

**BALDWIN, ORVILLE**, Cidersville, Ohio. Lima High School; Western Reserve University. Phi Chi. M.E.R.C. Single. The King himself has followed him, when he has walked before.



*D.B. CAMERON, S.B.*

**CAMERON, DON BRUCE**, White Pigeon, Mich. White Pigeon High School; Olivet College; University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Chi. Lieut. 2d F.A.R.C. Married. A blush is a dubious flag-signal which may be either of two contradictory.



*A.R. COLWELL, S.B.*

**COLWELL, ARTHUR RALPH**, Chicago, Ill. Lane Technical High School; University of Chicago, S.B. Nu Sigma Nu. Beta Theta Pi. Presbyterian Hospital. M.E.R.C. Single. The world belongs to the energetic.



*F.P. CONROY, S.B.*

**CONROY, FRANCIS ROBERT**, Ogden, Utah. Ogden High School; University of Utah; University of Chicago. Phi Beta Pi. 145th F.A. A.S.M.C. Married. A man's heart must be given to gain that of another.



*K. H. BORSACK, A.B.*



*A. BROCKWAY, S.B.*



*S. W. BROWN, A.B.*



*W. C. BRUFF, S.B.*



*W. C. BUCHBINDER, S.B.*

**BORSACK, KASPER KARL**, Fond du Lac, Wis. Eldora High School, Eldora, Iowa; Cornell College; University of Wisconsin, A.B. Phi-Beta Pi. S.A.T.C. M.E.R.C. Married. Alpha Omega Alpha. Intern, Cook County Hospital. I know not whom others may take, but, as for me, give me Grulee and Fantus.

**BRANDES, LEO**, Chicago, Ill. University of Chicago High; University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Delta Epsilon. Los Angeles County Hospital. M.E.R.C. Single. Meekness is not weakness.

**BROCKWAY, ALVIA**, Oakland, Calif. Modesto High School; University of Nevada; University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Chi. Los Angeles County Hospital. M.E.R.C. Married. It is not good for man to be alone.

**BROWN, ERNEST JAMES**, Madison, Wis. Leeds Central High School; University of Wisconsin; University of Wisconsin Medical School, S.B. Mason. Madison General Hospital. Single. Those who make the best use of their time have none to spare.

**BROWN, SUSAN WILLARD**, Midville, Ga. La Grange College; University of Missouri, A.B. Nu Sigma Phi. Single. Good nature is stronger than caustics.

**BROWN, WILLIAM JENNINGS**, Littleton, N. H. Littleton High School; Dartmouth College; Dartmouth Medical School, A.B. Alpha Kappa Kappa. Gamma Alpha. U.S.N.R.F. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. "Hang him at sunrise," said the court. "It's an unearthly hour to arise," was his only comment.

**BRUFF, WILLIAM CARTLAND**, Atlantic, Iowa. Atlantic High School; Whiter Institute; Penn Academy; Penn College; University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Beta Pi. Harper Hospital, Detroit. Married. Assistant in Bacteriology. A wise head makes a close mouth.

**BRUSH, CLIFFORD HERBERT**, Pipeston, Minn. Pipeston High School; University of Iowa; University of Iowa Medical School. S.A.T.C. Single. Every man is as God made him—and often worse.

**BUCHBINDER, WILLIAM C.**, Chicago, Ill. University of Chicago High; University of Chicago, S.B. M.E.R.C. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. Like a mighty ocean moves this man of brains.

**BURDICK, ALLISON LOVELLE**, Milton, Wis. Janesville High School; Milton College; University of Wisconsin Medical School, A.B. Phi Rho Sigma. S.A.T.C. Married. Men rule the world; women rule the men.



*L. BRANDES, S.B.*



*E. J. BROWN, A.B.*



*W. J. BROWN, A.B.*



*C. H. BRUSH*



*A. L. BURDICK, A.B.*





**COLLETT, GEORGE ARTHUR**, Ottawa, Kan. Ottawa University Academy; Ottawa University, S.B. Phi Chi. M.E.R.C. Married. Of earthly goods the best—is a good woman.

*G.A. COLLETT, A.B.*



**CURRY, LEWIS A.**, Winchester, Kan. Winchester High School; Kansas State University; Kansas State University Medical School, A.B., A.M. Phi Chi. Medical Reserve Corps and S.A.T.C. Married. Quiet and serene.

*L.A. CURRY, A.B.*



**CHESLEY, FARIS F.**, Armour, S. D. Shattuck Military School; University of Nebraska, B.S. Nu Sigma Nu. Washington Boulevard Hospital. S.A.T.C. Single. An unclubable man.

*F.F. CHESLEY, S.B.*



**DRAGSTEDT, CARL ALBERT**, Chicago, Ill. Anaconda High School; University of Chicago, S.B., M.S. Phi Chi. Presbyterian Hospital. Lieut. Sanitary Corps U. S. Army. Married. Second Vice President Senior Class. Chairman of Student Council. Assistant in Physiology at the University of Chicago. Phi Beta Kappa. Sigma Xi. Alpha Omega Alpha. Great is not great to the greater.

*C.A. DRAGSTEDT, S.B., M.S.  
2<sup>ND</sup> VICE PRES.*



**DE BERE, CLEMENT J.**, Chicago, Ill. University of Bulgaria, Ph.D. Intern, St. Joseph's Hospital. S.A.T.C. Single. What's playing at the Star and Garter now?

*C.O. DRIVER, S.B.*

**DRIVER, CAMILES OGDEN**, Racine, Wis. University of Wisconsin; University of Wisconsin Medical School, S.B. Los Angeles County Hospital. U.S.N.R.F. Married. All doctors are dumb when beauty pleadeth.

**DRAGSTEDT, LESTER REYNOLD**, Chicago, Ill. Anaconda High School; University of Chicago, S.B., M.S., Ph.D. Phi Chi. Lieut. Sanitary Corps U.S.A. Single. Corresponding Secretary Phi Beta Kappa. Sigma Xi. Alpha Omega Alpha. A real man is he, and his goodness is a part of himself.



*J.F. CURRY, A.B.*



*H.A. CALLIS, A.B.*



*G.W. CARLSON, A.B.*



*C.J. DE BERE, Ph.D.*



*L.R. DRAGSTEDT, S.B., M.S., Ph.D.  
SECRETARY*



*H.B. DABBS, S.B.M.*



*H.O. ELLIS, S.B.*



*S.J. FOGELSON, S.B.  
CHIEF CLERK*

**DABBS, HOWARD BURTNELL**, Fort Worth, Texas. Academy of Texas, Christian, Texas; Christian University; Fort Worth Medical College, A.B., A.M. Phi Chi. Durand Hospital; Presbyterian Hospital, U.S.N.R.F. Single. Assistant in Physiological Chemistry. I am here; I shall remain here.

**De GROAT, ALBERT**, Chicago, Ill. Joliet Township High School; Northwestern University, S.B. Phi Kappa Sigma. Single. Better late than never.

**ELLIS, HAROLD OLIVER**, Sioux City, Iowa. Sioux City High School; Lawrenceville School; Dartmouth College; University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Sigma Kappa, Alpha Kappa Kappa, M.E.R.C. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. A pot of good double beer, neighbor; drink, and fear not.

**ELLIS, GARLAND WARD**, Colton, S. D. Mitchell High School; University of South Dakota, A.B. Nu Sigma Nu. Washington Boulevard Hospital. M.E.R.C. Single. Victory is to the bold.

**ERICKSEN, OSCAR CHARLES JOHN**, Sioux Falls, S. D. Sioux Falls High School; University of Chicago, S.B. Cook County Hospital. Enlisted Medical Reserve Corps. Single. A man of affairs and on to his job.

**FAUS, ROBERT BERT**, Boulder, Colo. State Preparatory School; University of Colorado; University of Colorado Medical School. Beta Theta Pi. Phi Rho Sigma. S.A.T.C. Single. The world always listens to the man with a will.

**FOGELSON, SAMUEL J.**, Chicago, Ill. University of Chicago; Wendell Phillips High School, S.B. Phi Delta Epsilon. M.E.R.C. Single. Chairman Executive Committee. Don't hurry; haste is to be abhorred.

**FRENCH, HARRY TAPLEY**, Hanover, N. H. Haverhill High School, Mass.; Dartmouth College; Dartmouth Medical School, S.B., M.S. Alpha Kappa Kappa. Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital, Hanover. Married. Comb down his hair. Look! Look! It stands upright!—Shakespeare.

**FOWLER, HARRY LESTER**, Batona, Iowa. Peterson High School; Morningside Academy; Morningside College; Jefferson Medical School; Babcock Institute of Pharmacy, A.B., M.S. Phi Beta Pi. Los Angeles County Hospital. Lieut. Sanitary Corps. Married. Where one is wise two are happy.

**FINK, HARRY WILLIAM**, Chicago, Ill. Hyde Park High School; University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Delta Epsilon. M.E.R.C. S.A.T.C. Single. Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Omega Alpha. Intern, Cook County Hospital. A mind bold, independent and decisive; a will despotic in its dictates.



*A. DE GROAT*



*G.W. ELLIS, A.B.*



*R.B. FAUS*



*H.T. FRENCH, S.B.M.S.*



*H.L. FOWLER, A.B.M.S.*





*M.W. FIELD, S.B.*



*B.P. GRABER, S.B.*



*B.S. GRIFFITH, S.B.*



*J.A. GOUGH, S.B.*



*H.D. GROSSMAN, S.B.*  
H.D. 1914

**FIELD, MARSHALL WILLIAM**, Peoria, Ill. Bradley Polytechnic Institute; Kilbourne High School, S.B. Phi Chi. Columbia Extension Hospital. M.E.R.C. Single. Student Council. A great mind is as good a sailor as a great heart is.

**GARNER, JAY MCKINLEY**, Wichita, Kan. Friends University; University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Chi. St. Luke's Hospital. M.E.R.C. Single. Secretary Freshman Class. Assistant in Physiological Chemistry. A jolly fellow he, and a man of better heart I know none.

**GRABER, BENJAMIN**, Chicago, Ill. Freeman College Academy; South Dakota State College; University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Beta Pi. T.K.E. Kings College Hospital. M.E.R.C. Single. Bright and witty is his mind; few there are of his kind.

**GOODWIN, JOSHUA SAMUEL**, Chicago Ill. John Marshall High School; University of Chicago, S.B. M.E.R.C. Single. It is better to be happy than wise.

**GRIFFITH, BYRON S.**, Ames, Iowa. Ames High School; Iowa State College, S.B. Phi Beta Pi. M.E.R.C. Single. One can love any man that is generous.

**GRINKER, ROY R.**, Chicago, Ill. Englewood High School; University of Chicago. Zeta Beta Tau. S.A.T.C. Single. Character is higher than intellect.

**GOUGH, JAMES ARTHUR**, Sugar Beech, Wis. University of Wisconsin; University of Wisconsin Medical School, S.B. Phi Rho Sigma. St. Luke's Hospital. S.A.T.C. Single. Alpha Omega Alpha. The boughs that bear the most hang the lowest.

**GRIEG, WILLIAM MCKEAN**, Chicago Ill. Logan County High School, Colo.; University of Colorado; University of Colorado Medical School, A.B. Phi Chi Epsilon. Alpha Gamma Epsilon. Sigma Phi Epsilon. S.A.T.C. Single. Many kiss the child for the nurse's sake.

**GROSSMAN, HARRY DEWEY**, Chicago, Ill. Wendell Phillips High School; University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Delta Epsilon. Single. Alpha Omega Alpha. A little man may cast a great shadow.

**GARRISON, LESTER E.**, Chicago, Ill. St. Ignatius Academy; University of Chicago, S.B. Nu Sigma Nu. Presbyterian Hospital. M.E.R.C. Single. Assistant in Pathology. Research in Physiological Chemistry. The Duke cannot get along without him.



*J. MCK. GARNER, S.B.*



*J.S. GOODWIN, S.B.*



*R.R. GRINKER*



*W. MCK. GRIEG, S.B.*



*L.E. GARRISON, S.B.*



*J.M. HARRIS, S.B.*



*R.E. HAWES, A.B.*



*E.R. HUCKLEBERRY, S.B.*



*E.W. HAGENS, S.B.*



*A.H. HALLMANN, S.B.*

**HARRIS, JOSEPH MORRIS**, Los Angeles, Calif. University of Montana; University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Delta Epsilon. Los Angeles County Hospital. M.E.R.C. Single. Vice President Junior Class. Doctor Joseph's shoes don't fit every village priest.

**HATLEBERG, CLARENCE N. B.**, Madison, Wis. De Forest Union High School; University of Wisconsin; University of Wisconsin Medical School, S.B. Phi Rho Sigma. St. Luke's Hospital. S.A.T.C. Single. Patience is a flower that grows not in everyone's garden.

**HAWES, RALPH EDWARD**, Wakefield, Kan. Wakefield High School; University of Kansas, A.B. Mason. Los Angeles County Hospital. S.A.T.C. Single. A coat, a coat; my kingdom for a coat.

**HOUSEHOLDER, RAYMOND**, Bloomington, Ill. Faubury High School; Chaffy Union High School, Calif.; Illinois Wesleyan College; University of Chicago, S.B. Nu Sigma Nu. Washington Boulevard Hospital. Single. Change of women makes bold knaves.

**HUCKLEBERRY, E. R.**, Chicago, Ill. Franklin, Ind., High School; Placios Baptist Academy; Baylor University; University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Chi. Los Angeles Hospital. S.A.T.C. Married. It is not good that man should be alone.

**HARRINGTON, RAYMOND JAMES**, Chicago, Ill. Paulina High School, Iowa; Morningside College, Iowa, A.B. Sigma Nu. Phi Beta Pi. M.E.R.C. Married. Scholarship at University of Chicago for two years. It is better to wear out than rust out.

**HAGENS, ELMER WILLIAM**, Chicago, Ill. University of Chicago High School; Cornell University, B.S. Phi Chi. S.A.T.C. Single. I am a part of all that I have met.

**HOYER, GEORGE HENRY CHRISTIAN**, West Bend, Wis. West Bend High School; University of Wisconsin; University of Wisconsin Medical School, A.B. Phi Beta Pi. Evanston Hospital. S.A.T.C. Single. Gloomy as night he stands—Odyssey.

**HALLMANN, ALFRED HERMANN**, Chicago, Ill. Luther Institute; University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Chi. A.E.F., Mobile Hospital Unit 100. Single. Silence is more eloquent than words.

**HENN, SAMUEL CHESTER, JR.**, Paonia, Colo. Paonia High School; Colorado College, A.B., M.S. Beta Theta Pi. Nu Sigma Nu. Children's Memorial Hospital. M.E.R.C. Single. Assistant in Physiology. Physiology Fellowship. Sigma Xi. Do well and right and let the world sink.



*C.N.B. HATLEBERG, S.B.*



*R. HOUSEHOLDER, S.B.*



*R.J. HARRINGTON, A.B.*



*G.H.C. HOYER, S.B.*



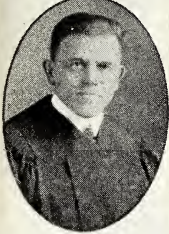
*S.C. HENN, JR., A.B.M.S.*





**INLOW, CHARLES FREDERIC**, Manilla, Ind. Indiana University; University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Chi. Navy Hospital Apprentice First Class. Junior Class President. Single. A private switchboard.

*C.F. INLOW S.B.*



**IVY, ANDREW CONROY**, Chicago, Ill. State Normal School, Mo.; University of Chicago, B.Pd., A.B., B.S., M.S., Ph.D. Mason Alpha Kappa Kappa. Mercy Hospital, Chicago S.A. T.C. Married. Instructor in Physiology. To be active is the primary vocation of man.

*A.C. IVY S.B. M.S. Ph.D.*



**JONES, GEORGE WILSON**, Chicago, Ill. Austin High School; University of Illinois; University of Chicago, S.B. Zeta Psi. Alpha Kappa Kappa. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. Is it near dinner time? I would it were.

*G.W. JONES S.B.  
EX COMM.*



**KING, RUTH LYNNE**, Salt Lake City, Utah. Salt Lake High School; University of Utah; University of Utah Medical School, A.B. Nu Sigma Phi. Single. Student Council. If she will—she will.

*R.L. KING A.B.*

**KRAUSS, THOMAS F.**, Jonesboro, Ill. Monmouth College; University of Illinois, S.B. Phi Chi. M.E.R.C. Single. He has a heart with room for every joy.



*A.B. JOHNSON S.B.*



*I.E. KAUFFMAN S.B.*



*T.F. KRAUSS S.B.*

**KHANLIAN, PARSEGH BENJAMIN**, Scutari, Selamsis Adj. Baden 423, Constantinople. Armenian National School, Asia Minor; Ripon College; University of Wisconsin, S.B. S.A. T.C. Single. None but himself can be his parallel.



*P.B. KHANLIAN S.B.*



*H.E. LANDES, A.B.M.S.*



*A.F. LASHKOWITZ, S.B.*



*S. LERNER, S.B.*



*W.J. LARKIN, S.B.*



*F.L. LEDERER, S.B.*

**LANDES, HERBERT**, Kesimau, N. D. Green-castle High School; De Pauw University, A.B., M.S. Nu Sigma Nu. Presbyterian Hospital. M.E.R.C. Married. Assistant in Physiological Chemistry. Assistant in Pharmacology. Phi Beta Kappa. Sigma Xi. Alpha Omega Alpha. Great thoughts, great feelings come to him like instincts unawares.

**LAWSON, LAWRENCE JAMES**, Petersburg, Ill. Petersburg High School; Illinois State Normal; University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Beta Pi. M.E.R.C. Single. Assistant in Materia Medica. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Gentle in speech; beneficent of mind.

**LASHKOWITZ, ABE FAE**, Chicago, Ill. Joseph Medill High School; University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Delta Epsilon. Cook County Hospital. S.A.T.C. Single. Sergeant at arms. He who knows much has many cares.

**LEFFERT, FRANK BENJAMIN**, Canton, S. D. Dakota Wesleyan University; University of South Dakota, S.B.; University of South Dakota Medical School, A.B. Pi Kappa Delta. Phi Beta Pi. S.A.T.C. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. A good surgeon who has an eagle's eye, a lion's heart and a lady's hand.

**LERNER, SAMUEL**, Chicago, Ill. Medill High School; University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Delta Epsilon. M.E.R.C. Single. He is all there when the bell rings.

**LEVY, JULIUS GORDON**, Chicago, Ill. Joseph Medill High School; University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Delta Epsilon. Single. I am here; I shall remain here.

**LARKIN, WILLIAM JAMES**, Whitewater, Wis. University of Wisconsin; Whitewater Normal School; University of Wisconsin Medical School. Alpha Kappa Kappa. Married. A bellyful's a bellyful—whether it be meat or drink.

**LOKKE, BENJAMIN RICHARD**, Wakonda, S. D. Yankton College Academy; Yankton College; University of South Dakota, A.B. Phi Rho Sigma, Decatur, Ill. M.E.R.C. Married. He is quite correct, you know; he speaks careful and rather slow.

**LEDERER, FRANCIS LOEFFLER**, Chicago, Ill. Nicholas Senn High School; University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Delta Upsilon. North Chicago Hospital. U. S. Marine Corps. Single. Faithfulness and sincerity are the highest things.

**LEITER, LOUIS**, Los Angeles, Calif. Montreal High School; McGill University; University of Chicago, Phi Delta Epsilon. Phi Lambda Phi. Cook County Hospital. Single. Students' Council. Assistant in Pathology. Phi Beta Kappa. Sigma Xi. L.C.P. Freer; Howard Taylor Ricketts. He nothing common did or mean, upon that memorial scene.—Cook County Exam.



*I.J. LAWSON, S.B.*



*F.B. LEFFERT, A.B.S.*



*J.G. LEVY, S.B.*



*B.R. LOCKE, S.B.*



*L. LEITER, S.B.M.S.*





L. MAC NAUGHTON, S.B.M.S.  
PRES.



H.L. MAWDSLEY, A.R.



B.P. MULLEN, S.B.



E.E. MURRAY, S.B.



E. MCCLANAHAN, S.B.  
HIST.

**MAC NAUGHTON, LESLIE**, Argyle, N. Y. Argyle High School; University of Wisconsin, S.B., M.S. Phi Rho Sigma. Acaca. Gamma Tau Beta. Evanston Hospital. S.A.T.C. Single. President. The most useful is the greatest.

**MALAN, DANIEL BARTHOLOMENS**, Wellington, South Africa. Boys' High School, South Africa; Hugunot College; University of Cape of Good Hope, S.B. Single. Still people are dangerous.

**MAWDSLEY, HOWARD LESLIE**, Burt, Iowa. Algona High School; State University, Iowa; University of Iowa Medical School, B.A. Nu Sigma Nu. Single. All is well with him who is beloved of his neighbors.

**McNEAL, ALICE**, Hinsdale, Ill. Lewis Institute; University of Chicago, S.B. Nu Sigma Phi. Single. Between a woman's yes or no there is no room for a pin to go.

**MULLEN, BERNARD PARKER**, Sturgeon Bay, Wis. Sturgeon Bay High School; University of Wisconsin. Phi Rho Sigma. U. S. Army. Single. Labor conquers all things.

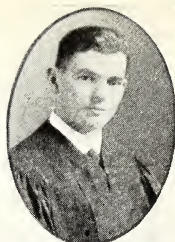
**MOSER, ROLLIN H.**, Aurora, Ill. East High School; University of Chicago, S.B. Nu Sigma Nu. Washington Boulevard Hospital. Single. Other men's pains are as easily borne as his own.

**MURRAY, EVERETT ELLIOTT**, Winfield, Kan. Winfield (Kan.) High School; University of Chicago, S.B. Kansas City General Hospital. M.E.R.C. Single. Amid life's quests there seems but worthy one—to do men good.

**McNALLY, WILLIAM DINCAN**, Chicago, Ill. University of Michigan; University of Illinois, A.B. Phi Beta Pi. St. Joseph Hospital. Married. Assistant in Materia Medica. A heart to resolve, a head to contrive, and a hand to execute.

**McCLANAHAN, ESTHER**, Columbus, Miss. Franklin High School; Mississippi State College; University of Chicago, B.S. Alpha Epsilon Iota. Married. Class Prophet. A most excellent and accomplished lady.

**McCARTHY, EARL ROACH**, Spokane, Wash. Lewis and Clark High School; Dartmouth College; University of Chicago, S.B., M.S. Alpha Delta Phi. Nu Sigma Nu. Presbyterian Hospital. U. S. Army. Single. In death a hero—as in life a friend.



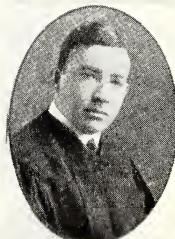
D.B. MALAN, S.B.



A. MCNEAL, S.B.  
PROPHET



R.H. MOSER, S.B.



E.R. MCCARTHY



*B. NIXON, S.B.*



*F.M. PATTON, A.B.*



*W.A. POTTER, S.B.*



*L.R. PARSON, A.B.  
TREAS.*



*E.T. REMMEN, A.B.*

**NIXON, BYRON**, Farmland, Ind. University of Indiana; University of Indiana Medical School, S.B. Phi Chi. S.A.T.C. Single. To rise with the owl, and to go to bed with the bat.

**OLMSTED, HARRY CARSON**, Spokane, Wash. North Central High School; University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Kappa Sigma. Nu Sigma Nu. M.E.R.C. Single. Assistant in Physiology. A great mind is as good a sailor as a great heart is.

**PATTON, FRANK M.**, Lead, S. D. Lead High School; University of South Dakota; University of South Dakota Medical School, A.B. Nu Sigma Nu. S.A.T.C. Single. Wise to resolve, and patient to perform.

**PAYNE, CLARENCE HENRY**, Chicago, Ill. Fisk College, Nashville, A.B. Alpha Phi Alpha. First Lieut. 365th Infantry. Married. Be a good husband and you will have a penny to spend and a penny to lend.

**POTTER, WENDELL A.**, Argyle, N. Y. Monmouth College; University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Chi. Westchester County Hospital, New York. Married. I have my three sorts of tobacco in my pocket, my light by me, and thus I begin.

**PALMER, WALTER LINCOLN**, Castle Rock, Colo. Douglas County High School; Colorado College; University of Chicago, S.B., S.M. Nu Sigma Nu. M.E.R.C. Single. Assistant in Physiology. Sigma Psi. Intern, Cook County Hospital. He does what he can and does what he ought.

**PARSON, LESTER R.**, Elbow Lake, Minn. Win-dom High School; University of North Dakota; University of North Dakota Medical School, A.B. Alpha Kappa Kappa. M.E.R.C. Married. Treasurer. Phi Beta Kappa. District Medical Prize, Grand Forks, N. D. When I said that I would die a bachelor, I did not think that I would live till I were married.

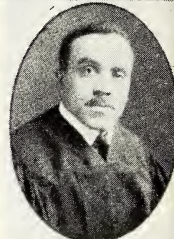
**PETERSON, MELVIN B.**, Holandale, Wis. St. Olaf Academy; St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn., A.B. Nu Sigma Nu. St. Luke's Hospital. M.E.R.C. Single. Why dost thou whet thy knife so earnestly?

**REMMEN, EDMUND T.**, Hethinger, N. D. Private Tutor. University of North Dakota; University of North Dakota Medical School, A.B. Alpha Kappa Kappa. Los Angeles County Hospital. S.A.T.C. Married. A man finds himself seven years older the day after his marriage.

**ROSENE, GORDON LESTER**, Stombsburg, Minn. Stombsburg High School; Grand Island College, A.B. Phi Chi Pi. Chicago Lying-In Hospital. M.E.R.C. Single. Always at it wins the day.



*H.C. OLNSTED, S.B.*



*C.H. PAYNE, A.B.*



*W.L. PALMERS, S.B.*



*M.B. PETERSON, A.B.*



*G.L. ROSENE, A.B.*





*E.H. ROGERS S.B.*



*J.F. SHIMPA S.B.*



*G.F. SOPER A.B.*



*J.C. STEIN Ph.B.*



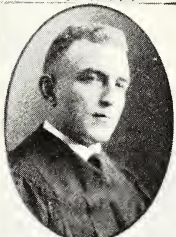
*A.H. SWAN, S.B.  
EX COMM.*

**ROGERS, EZRA HAZELTON**, Hartford, Wis. University of Wisconsin; University of Wisconsin Medical School, S.B. Phi Beta Pi. S.A.T.C. Single. Zealous yet modest.

**RUDOLPH, ABRAHAM HAPPY**, Chicago, Ill. M. F. Tuley High School; University of Chicago, S.B. Alpha Delta Epsilon. M.E.R.C. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. Class Marshall. There is no pleasure like the pain of being loved and loving.



*A.H. RUDOLPH S.B.  
ST. JOSEPH ALPHAS*



*W.F. SCHROEDER A.B. M.S.*



*W.A. SMILEY S.B.*



*C.W. SPEARS S.B.*



*J.C. STEPHENSON*

**SHIMPA, JOE H.**, Chicago, Ill. University of Wisconsin; University of Wisconsin Medical School, S.B. Phi Rho Sigma. St. Joseph. S.A.T.C. Single. Quietness is best.

**SCHROEDER, WILLIAM FREDERIC**, Mountain Lake, Minn. Mountain Lake High School; Carleton College; University of Chicago, B.A., M.S. M.E.R.C. Single. Class president Freshman Class. Sigma Xi. Half as sober as a judge.

**SOPER, GAIL RANEY**, Hutchinson Kan. Hutchinson High School; University of Kansas; University of Kansas Medical School, A.B. Alpha Kappa Kappa. S.A.T.C. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. Night after night he sat and bleared his eyes with books.

**SMILEY, WILLIAM ALLEN**, Grinnell, Iowa. Grinnell High School; Grinnell College, S.B. Sigma Xi. Alpha Kappa Kappa. First Lieut. Sanitary Corps. Intern, Michael Reese Hospital. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Married. Assistant in Physiology. He's married, but the nurses cannot believe it.

**STEIN, JULES CAESAR**, South Bend, Ind. South Bend High School and Winona Academy; University of West Virginia; Winona College; University of Chicago, Ph.B. Phi Delta Epsilon. M.E.R.C. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. Council. He knows what is what.

**SPEARS, CLARENCE WILEY**, Kewanee, Ill. Kewanee High School. Dartmouth College; Dartmouth Medical School, S.B. Nu Sigma Nu. Married. Laugh and be fat, sir.

**SWAN, ALFRED HJALMAN**, Chicago, Ill. Omaha High School; University of Nebraska; University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Rho Sigma. Sigma Chi. Married. Executive Committee. He's a sure card.

**STEPHENSON, JOSEPH CLARK**, Chicago, Ill. Sheridan High School, Sheridan, Ind.; University of Chicago; University of Wisconsin; University of Berlin, Germany, B.S., Ph.D. Gamma Alpha. Alpha Kappa Kappa. U. S. Army. M.E.R.C. Married. Assistant in Embryology. Scholarships in Entrance and Senior College. Sigma Xi. The half has not been told.



*E.S. SAFARIK*

**SAFARIK, EMIL**, Berwyn, Ill. Joseph Medill High School; University of Michigan Medical School. Los Angeles Hospital. Single. Many a man asks the way he knows full well.

**SHAFFER, EARL WILLIAM**, Bridgeport, Ill. Bridgeport Township High School; Illinois College, S.B. Alpha Kappa Kappa. Ambulance Co. No. 4, U.S.A. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. A woman is but a woman a good cigar is a smoke.



*W.E. SHAFFER, S.B.*



*L.S. SLUZYSKI, S.B.*

**SLUZYSKI, LEONARD STANLEY**, Chicago, Ill. Carl Schurz High School; University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Chi. Intern, Englewood Hospital. S.A.T.C. Single. Labor and liveliness are the essence of life.

**SPEIER, AARON SCHLOSS**, Lincoln, Neb. University of Nebraska; University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Delta Epsilon. M.E.R.C. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. A power for rule, not for invention or creation, but for arrangement and decision.



*A.S. SPEIER, S.B.*



*D.F. STANLEY, S.B.*

**STANLEY, DEAN FIELD**, Urbana, Ill. Urbana High School; University of Illinois; University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Beta Phi. M.E.R.C. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. Alpha Omega Alpha. Have you ever seen him out at night?

**STARR, MERRITT PAUL**, Winnetka, Ill. Milton Academy, Mass.; Thadler School, California; New Trier High School, Winnetka; Harvard University, A.B. Medical Corps. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Married. Alpha Omega Alpha. He is good, for he does good to others.



*M.P. STARR, A.B.*



*A.D. SCHICK, S.B.*

**SCHICK, ANDREW D.**, Chicago, Ill. University of Chicago High School; University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Beta Pi. S.A.T.C. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. Alpha Omega Alpha. A modest man who never talks of himself.

**SHEAFF, HOWARD MARTIN**, Chicago, Ill. Hastings High School; Grand Island College; University of Nebraska, A.B., Ph.D. Phi Gamma. Phi Chi. Married. Instructor in Physiological Chemistry. Sigma Xi. An honest man, close buttoned to the chin; broadcloth without and a warm heart within.



*H.M. SHEAFF, Ph.D.*



*P.H. STAPPENBECK, S.B.*

**STAPPENBECK, PAUL**, Manhattan, Ill. Breklum Academy, Breklum, Germany; University of Chicago, S.B. Married. Another admirer of Mary Garden.

**SWEANY, HENRY CLARIS**, Eugene, Ore. Eugene High School; University of Oregon; Northwestern Medical School. Phi Beta Pi. Presbyterian Hospital. Married. His thoughts and his conduct are his own.



*H.C. SWEANY*





*C.H. SCHALLER*



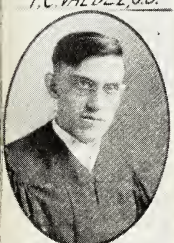
*H.J. SHELLEY, A.B.*



*B.E. TUCKER, S.B.*



*F.C. VALDEZ, S.B.*



*H.C. WALLACE, A.B.*

**SCHALLER, CLARENCE H.**, Mendota, Ill. Mendota High School; University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Beta Pi. M.E.R.C. Single. When do we eat?

**SINGER, HARRY ALBERT**, Chicago, Ill. Waller High School; University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Delta Epsilon. Cook County Hospital. Single. M.E.R.C. Vice President of Senior Class. He did it with all his heart and prospered.

**SHELLEY, HAROLD JOHN**, Elmdale, Kan. Clas County High School; University of Kansas, A.B. Phi Gamma. Phi Beta Kappa. Presbyterian Hospital. M.E.R.C. Single. Alpha Omega Alpha. The ladies, ah, the ladies.

**STIEGLITZ, EDWARD**, Chicago, Ill. University of Chicago High; University of Chicago, M.S. Phi Beta Kappa. Sigma Xi. Presbyterian Hospital. M.E.R.C. Single. Associate in Anatomy. Alpha Omega Alpha. True as the needle to the pole, or as the dial to the sun.

**TUCKER, BEATRICE EDNA**, Chicago, Ill. Bradley Institute; University of Chicago, S.B. Nu Sigma Phi. Intern, Evanston Hospital. Single. She won first prize in the Senior Class beauty contest.

**VIVIAN, ROBERT STANSMORE**, Mineral Point, Wis. Mineral Point High School; University of Wisconsin, S.B. Phi Rho Sigma. S.A.T.C. Married. Wedlock is padlock.

**VALDEZ, FRANK CARL**, San Angelo, Texas. Simmons Academy; University of Texas; University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Kappa Psi. Phi Chi. M.E.R.C. Single. Few things are impossible to diligence and skill.

**WEBER, JOSEPH CARL**, Hartland, Wis. University of Wisconsin; University of Wisconsin Medical School, S.B. Phi Beta Pi. M.E.R.C. Single. Assistant in Physiology. Seest thou a man diligent in his business? He shall stand before kings.

**WALLACE, HAWTHORN COLLINS**, Bellefontaine, Ohio. Bellefontaine High School; Muskingum College, A.B. Phi Chi. M.E.R.C. Married. It is the wise head that makes a still tongue.

**WARE, JULIAN**, Chicago, Ill. Evansville High School; University of Wisconsin; University of Chicago, S.B. Single. True merit, like a river, the deeper it is the less stir it makes.



*H.A. SINGER, S.B.*  
*12 VICE PRES.*



*E. STIEGLITZ, S.B.M.S.*



*R.S. VIVIAN, S.B.*



*C.J. WEBER, S.B.*



*J.V. WARE*



*C.G. WELLER, S.B.  
REC. SECY.*



*L.H. WINANS, S.B.*



*E.B. WOOLFAN, S.B.*



*C.J. WHITE, A.B.*



*C.C. YANCEY, S.B.*

**WELLER, CHARLES GRAFTON**, Fond du Lac, Wis. Racine College; University of Wisconsin; University of Wisconsin Medical School, B.S. Phi Rho Sigma. Walter Reed General Hospital. A.E.F. Infantry. Single. Secretary of Senior Class. Talent works; genius creates.

**WHELLER, DANIEL H.**, Watsen, Ill. Melvin High School; Knox College, S.B. Nu Sigma Nu. Peter Bent Brigham Hospital. M.E.R.C. Single. Fellow in Pathology. What well appointed leader effronts us here?

**WINANS, LESLIE HAINES**, Toulon, Ill. Doane Academy; Dennison University, S.B. Alpha Kappa Kappa. M.E.R.C. Married. Students Council. Being once chaf'd, he cannot be rein'd again to temperance until he speaks what is in his heart.

**WINTERS, MATTHEW**, Bloomington, Ind. Indiana University; Indiana Medical School, A.B., A.M. Nu Sigma Nu. Children's Memorial Hospital. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Married. Alpha Omega Alpha. See! There is the General, standing like a stone wall.

**WOOLFAN, EMMANUEL BERTRAND**, Hibbing, Minn. Hibbing State High School; University of Michigan; University of Chicago, S.B. Zeta Beta Tau. U. S. Army Ambulance Service. Single. He's not merely a chip of the old block, but the old block itself.

**WEILAND, ARTHUR HERMAN**, Ashton, S. D. Redfield High School; Carleton College; University of Chicago, S.B., M.S. Phi Chi. Sigma Xi. M.E.R.C. Single. A camel can go eight days without a drink, but he's no camel.

**WHITE, CLEVELAND J.**, Shullsburg, Wis. Shullsburg High School; University of Wisconsin, A.B. Acacia. Phi Beta Pi. Illinois Central and Presbyterian Hospitals. U.S.N. R.F. Assistant in Anatomy at U. of W. Alpha Omega Alpha. Sigma Sigma. Single. Modesty sets off one newly come to honor.

**YNTEMA, STUART**, Hudsonville, Mich. Hope College Preparatory School; Hope College; University of Chicago, S.B. Alpha Kappa Kappa. S.A.T.C. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. Sergeant-at-arms. Yet I love good wine as I love health and joy of heart.

**YANCEY, CHARLES CORBIN**, Chicago, Ill. Englewood High School; University of Chicago, S.B. Alpha Kappa Kappa. Allegheny General Hospital. M.E.R.C. Single. Vice President Freshman and Sophomore Classes. He loves a glass without the G.

**YODER, ORUS RAY**, Goshen, Ind. Goshen College Academy; Goshen College; Winona College; University of Chicago, A.B. Intern, Chicago Fresh Air Hospital; Harper Hospital, Detroit. Alpha Kappa Kappa. Married. M.E.R.C. Class Editor. Sufficient to have stood through it all, and now, thank God, it's over.



*C.A. SILER, A.B.M.D.*



*M. WINTERS, A.B.A.M.*



*A.H. WEILAND, S.B.M.S.  
CHAIRMAN*



*S. YNTEMA, S.B.  
2<sup>ND</sup> SERGEANT-AT-ARMS*



*O.R. YODER, A.B.*

## CLASS OF 1901

### THEIR BIOGRAPHIES

ADAIR, FRED L., 730 La Salle Building, Minneapolis, Minn. Aged 43, married, three children. Specialty: Obstetrics and gynecology. Associate professor of obstetrics and gynecology in University of Minnesota Medical School. B. S., M.A., M.D. Sigma Xi, Nu Sigma Nu, Delta Upsilon. Formerly major in Minnesota National Guard, captain American Red Cross, Croix Civique of Belgium. Fellow of the American Medical Association, American College of Surgeons, American Gynecological Society.

ADAMS, GEORGE S., Yankton, S. D. Aged 44, married, five children. Specialty: Psychiatry. Superintendent Yankton State Hospital. Mason and Elk. Fellow of the American Medical Association and member of the American Medico-Psychological Association.

ALFORD, EDWARD T., 807 James Black Building, Waterloo, Iowa. Aged 45, married, two children. Specialty: General surgery. Formerly at Chicago. Chief surgeon W. C. F. and N. Railway. District surgeon C. G. W. Local surgeon C. R. I. R. R. Fellow of the American Medical Association and the American College of Surgeons. "Will be present at the reunion."

ARZT, HERBERT LLOYD, Jackson, Minn. Aged 43, married, one child. Specialty: Medicine and general surgery. Examiner for New York Life, Phoenix, Northwestern, Mutual Trust Life and other insurance companies. B. S., University of Minnesota. Member of the Shriners, Scottish Rite, Elks and Odd Fellows. Captain, M. C. Member of the Minnesota State Medical Association. Says he: "Happiness comes from within and not from without."

ASHCROFT, FELIX E., Chula Vista, Calif. Aged 50, married, one daughter. General practice. Formerly at Deadwood, S. D. City health officer and examiner for New York Life, Equitable, Metropolitan, Northwestern Mutual and Bankers' Life Insurance companies. Mason. Fellow of the American Medical Association. Member of the American Public Health Association. During the war was at Medical Officers' Training Camp, Fort Riley, Kan., August, 1917; at Gas Defense School, Fort Sill, Okla., September, 1917. In October, 1917, went to France as instructor in gas defense with Twenty-Sixth Division, and from November, 1917, to June, 1918, was director of the Army gas school at Langres, France. From June, 1918, to May, 1919, was regimental surgeon of the Eleventh U. S. Engineers; discharged at the Presidio in San Francisco, May, 1919. "Am very sorry the distance is so great as to prevent me from attending the reunion."

AVERY, WILBUR M., Pawpaw, Ill. Aged 43, not married. General practice. Examiner for several insurance companies. Mason, Shriner, I. O. O. F. and B. P. O. E. First lieutenant M. R. C. City health officer and county physician. Fellow of the American Medical Association.

AVEY, OLIVER H., Payette, Idaho. Aged 57, married, one child. General practice. Formerly at Cedar City, Utah. Examiner for Prudential, Bankers' Life, New World and other insurance companies. Lecturer on obstetrics at Holy Rosary Hospital. A. F. and A. M., Royal Arch Mason, Shriner. President of the board of education of Payette for nine years. Fellow of the American Medical Association.

BAUMGARTNER, M. M., Hooker, Okla. Aged 47, married, three children. Formerly at Freeport, Ill. "Have quit the practice and am living on my ranch 12 miles south of Hooker."

BELLOWS, W. S., Waukegan, Ill. Aged 45, married, four children. Specialty: Surgery. Examiner for several insurance companies. Teaches surgery to nurses at Victory Memorial Hospital. Knights of Columbus. Member of the Lake County Medical Society. "I shall be glad to meet each and every one at the banquet."

BENTLEY, FREDERICK, 406 Cobb Building, Seattle, Wash. Aged 48, married. Specializes ophthalmology. Fellow of the American Medical Association and American College of Surgeons.

BIGGAR, JAMES HENRY, JR., 3303 South Presa St., San Antonio, Texas. Aged 42, married. Served in Philippine Islands, 1902-1910. Medical inspector and district health officer, 1902-1907, and chief of Culion Leper Colony, 1907-1910. B. P. O. E. Member Local Board No. 4, Selective Service, 1917-1919. Fellow of the American Medical Association. "Hope to meet you all in June."

BOWEN, FREDERICK S., Woodburn, Iowa. Aged 46, married. General medicine. A. F. and A. M. First lieutenant, M. C., U. S. Army. Fellow of the American Medical Association. "Will try to be present at the meeting."

BOWER, R. E., Chillicothe, Ohio. Married, one daughter. General practice. Formerly at Tarlton, Ohio. Surgeon B. & O. R. R. Examiner for the Metropolitan, Prudential, Northwestern Mutual, Bankers' and other insurance companies. Belongs to a few things, but not much of a joiner. Fellow of the American Medical Association.



tion. Published some papers, but says "no papers of importance." "Expect to be present in June for the doings."

BROWN, O. A., Oak Park, Ill. Aged 45, married and one daughter. Specialty: Spinal therapy and chronic diseases. Examiner for Masonic Mutual Life Association. A. F. and A. M. "Heartiest greetings."

BUNKER, ERNEST I., Grantsburg, Wis. Aged 46, married, four children. Formerly at Calumetville, Wis. Local surgeon for the N. P. and examiner for many old-line insurance companies. Fellow of the American Medical Association. A. F. and A. M., M. W. A. Formerly postmaster and coroner. "I will see you in June. It was the event of my life when we had our reunion five years ago. I trust that all the same fellows as well as the absent ones will be there this time"

CARNEY, EDWARD J., Durand, Mich. Aged 47, married, three children. General practice. Examiner for many old-line insurance companies. Mayor for three terms. Fellow of the American Medical Association.

CARTER, JOSEPH J., 509 Brockman Building, Los Angeles, Calif. Aged 43, married. Specialty: Obstetrics and gynecology. Formerly at St. Joseph, Mo., Weston, Mo., Kansas City, Mo. A. F. and A. M. Fellow of the American Medical Association.

CHENOWETH, OSCAR U., Lafayette Life Building, Lafayette, Ind. Aged 44, married, two children. Formerly at Otterbin, Ind. Examiner for Metropolitan, Western and Southern Farmers' Life Insurance companies. A. F. & A. M., Shriner, A. A. O. N. M. S., Murat, Indianapolis. Fellow of the American Medical Association.

CLEFF, OSCAR, 31 N. State Street, Chicago. Aged 42, married. Specialty: Ophthalmology and otolaryngology. Otolaryngologist to St. Elizabeth's Hospital and assistant surgeon Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. A. F. and A. M., Shriner. Fellow of the American Medical Association.

COVERT, O. F., Moundville, W. Va. Aged 55, married, one child. Specialty: surgery. Formerly at Barracksville and Cameron, W. Va. Examiner for numerous insurance companies, and A. A. Surgeon, U. S. Public Health Service. Elks, I. O. O. F. Captain, M. R. C. Fellow of the American Medical Association.

CROWE, JOHN H., Virginia, Minn. Aged 52, married. General practice. Surgeon to the Duluth and Iron Range R. R., Roberts-Kingston Contracting Co. Deputy coroner of St. Louis County since 1904. Health officer city of Virginia, 1904-1917. Member of the Board of Poor Commissioners. A. F. and A. M., Knight Templar and Shrine, B. P. O. E. Fellow of the American Medical Association. "Will try to be with you. Am sure it will be a great pleasure for me to mix again with the old boys."

DE MOTT, CHESTER W., Independence, Kan. Aged 45, married, two children. Specialty: General surgery. Surgeon, Missouri Pacific R. R. Knight Templar, Conistory, B. P. O. E. Captain, M. R. C.

DICKERSEN, SPENCER C., 3601 South State St., Chicago. Aged 50, married. Specialty: Eye, ear, nose and throat. Formerly at New Bedford, Mass. Formerly captain, M. C., Three Hundred and Seventieth Infantry. Captain, M. C., Eighth Regiment, Illinois National Guard. Member of the National Medical Association. Author of "Defensive Properties of the Organism," *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, and "Etiology of Diabetes," "Toxemia of Pregnancy," *National Medical Journal*. "To aspire to noble work in the interest of humanity is a great aspiration; to do noble work is the most beneficent service to our fellow man."

DONNELLY, JAMES E., Swope Block, Terre Haute, Ind. Aged 49, married, three children. Specialty: Diseases of children. Examiner for Prudential, Standard and Scranton life insurance companies. Knights of Pythias. Fellow of the American Medical Association.

ECHOLS, CHESTER M., 800 Majestic Building, Milwaukee, Wis. Aged 46, married, three children. Specialty: Gynecology. Instructor in gynecology in Marquette University. Phi Rho Sigma. Head of Mystic Shrine, State of Wisconsin. Fellow of the American Medical Association. Author of numerous contributions to medical literature on subject of gynecology. "Keep the Rush fires burning."

ECKDALL, FRANK A., Emporia, Kan. Aged 48, married, three children. General practice. Local surgeon A. T. & S. F., Bell Telephone, Emporia Gas and other industrial concerns. Has done special work in Chicago Post-Graduate and New York Post-Graduate schools. Member of Knights Templars and Shrine. Captain, M. C., U. S. Army, in World War, at Camp Dodge, Iowa, in orthopedic department. Fellow of the American Medical Association, American Association of Railway Surgeons. Life member in Rush Alumni Association. Local examiner for numerous old-line insurance companies. "I'll be there unless death intervenes."

EGAN, GREGORY J., La Crosse, Wis. Aged 43, married, four children. Specialty: Surgery. Member of the firm of Drs. Egan, Simones, Townsend and Gallagher,



ERNST, GEORGE R., 2825 State Street, Milwaukee, Wis. Aged 50, married, one child. Specialty: Diseases of the chest. Chief division of tuberculosis, Milwaukee Health Department, and physician in charge of Blue Mound Sanatorium. Associate Professor of internal medicine in Marquette University, Milwaukee. Licentiate of Royal College of Physicians, London, and member of the Royal College of Surgeons. Fellow of the American Medical Association, and member of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, National Tuberculosis Association. Author of number of papers on tuberculosis.

EWERS, JOSEPH B., 317 Fulton Street, Peoria, Ill. Aged 46, married. Specialty: Genito-urinary diseases. Formerly at Effingham, Ill., and Manistee, Mich. "Let every member adopt the slogan: 'I will be there.'"

FARNUM, CHARLES G., 337 Parkside Drive, Peoria, Ill. Aged 46, married, two children. Specialty: Internal medicine.

FISCHER, MARTIN H., General Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio. Aged 42, married. Professor of Physiology in University of Cincinnati College of Medicine. Formerly instructor in physiology, University of California, 1902-1903; assistant professor, 1903-1905. Professor of pathology in Oakland School of Medicine, 1905-1910. Nathan Lewis Hatfield Prize, College of Physicians, Philadelphia, 1909; Cartwright Prize, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, 1911; gold medal for research, American Medical Association, 1913; diploma for research, A. M. A., 1915; silver medal for research, A. M. A., 1916; diploma for research, A. M. A., 1920; Alpha Omega Alpha; Sigma Xi. Fellow of the American Medical Association; A. A. A. S.; Soc. Exp. Med. and Biol.; Am. Physiol. Soc.; Am. Chem. Soc.; Pacific Coast Oto-Laryngol. Soc.; Los Angeles Path. and Clin. Soc. Published books on "Physiology of Alimentation," New York, 1907; "Edema and Nephritis," New York, 1915, second edition and third edition; "Fats and Fatty Degeneration," New York, 1917. Also translator of four German books on colloid chemistry and author of a hundred articles on medicine, colloid chemistry and allied subjects.

FISHER, FREDERICK A., 1527 Fullerton Avenue, Chicago. Aged 45, married. Specialty: Industrial medicine and surgery. Local surgeon C. & N. W. R. R. Associate surgeon Alexian Brothers' Hospital, and member of the medical staff of the Chicago Union Hospital. A. F. and A. M., Shriner, American Legion, Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba, Hamilton Club, Chicago. Formerly major, M. C., U. S. Army, during World War. Major American Red Cross, European Commission in France and Poland. Holder of the world's record in the retreat from the Bolsheviks in 1920. Fellow of the American Medical Association, American Association of Railway Surgeons, Association of Military Surgeons. "Here's hoping to meet you all at our twentieth anniversary reunion in June."

FISHER, JACOB G., Danville, Ill. Aged 45, married, one child. Formerly at Catline, Ill. County physician and assistant to Big Four and U. S. trunk surgeon. B. P. O. E., A. F. and A. M. Member of the Illinois State Medical Association.

FRANKLIN, ISAAC J., 1701 West Division St., Chicago. Aged 48, married and four children. General practice. A. F. and A. M. Fellow of the American Medical Association. "Be just what you are; do no bluff."

FREEMAN, WILLIAM M., Woodstock, Ill. Aged 43, married and three children. Specialty: Surgery and obstetrics. At Crystal Lake, Ill., for fifteen years. Examiner for New York Life, Mutual and other old-line companies. A. F. and A. M., B. P. O. E. Ex-alderman. Fellow of the American Medical Association. "Hope to be there."

FRISBIE, CHARLES B., Ritz Hotel, Portland, Ore. Aged 45, not married. General practice. At Des Moines, Iowa, 1901-1907. Referee for the Bankers' Life and examiner for the Provident Life and Trust Co. of Philadelphia. Fellow of the American Medical Association.

GARVY, A. COSMAS, 6000 Sheridan Road, Chicago. Aged 42. Specialty: Surgery. Associate in surgery, Loyola University Medical Department. Fellow of the American Medical Association. In preparation: "A Handbook of Surgical Pathology."

GITHING, JOSEPH M., Battle Creek, Mich. Aged 48, married. Specialty: Pediatrics. Examiner for several insurance companies. Teaches pediatrics in nurses' training school at Nichols Hospital. A. F. and A. M., B. P. O. E., K. P. Fellow of the American Medical Association. "Will be a great pleasure to see those faces we all hold in such high respect—'The Boys of 1901.'"

GLEASON, C. M., Manitowoc, Wis. Aged 52, married. General practice. Surgeon Ann Arbor R. R. A. A. Surgeon, U. S. Public Health Service, for eighteen years. Examiner for sixteen insurance companies. City physician. Teaches in nurses' training school of Holy Family Hospital. A. F. and A. M., B. P. O. E., Advisory Board Salvation Army, Royal League, Fraternal Brotherhood, Boy Scout Council. Vice president of staff Holy Family Hospital. Fellow of the American Medical Association. "If I am not there you may use the above data to prepare an obituary."

GOSLING, JOHN A., Tiffin, Ohio. Aged 47, married, two children. General medicine. Formerly at Louisville, 1902-1908. Surgeon C. C. C. & St. L. R. R. Medical examiner for Columbus Mutual Life, Lincoln National Life and Metropolitan Life insurance companies. Knights of Columbus and B. P. O. E. City health officer. Captain, M. R. C. Fellow of the American Medical Association and president of the Seneca County Medical Society.

GREEN, MORTON K., Mendota, Wis. Aged 44, married. Specialty: Nervous and mental diseases. A. F. and A. M., B. P. O. E., M. O. W. Member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society. "Happiness and continued prosperity to my fellow alumni. May all who attend the reunion have a most enjoyable time."

GULICK, WALTER VOSE, 916 Cobb Building, Seattle, Wash. Aged 51, married, three children. Specialty: Nervous and mental diseases. Formerly at Oronoco, Wis., Rochester, Minn., Tacoma, Fort Steilacoom and Seattle, Wash. Fellow of the American Medical Association. Author of a book, "Mental Diseases," and of papers on "Building a Prognosis in Diseases of the Nervous System" and "Diagnosis in Spinal Tumors." "Many good wishes to you all."

HEFFERNAN, MICHAEL THOMAS, West Building, Decatur, Ill. Aged 50, married, six children. General practice. Member Catholic Order of Foresters and Degree of Honor, Knights of Columbus, Illinois State Medical Society.

HILL, MATTHEW M., Winfield, Kan. Aged 50, married. General practice. At Taylorville, Ill., 1902-1910. A. F. and A. M., I. O. O. F., B. P. O. E. and Redman. Fellow of the American Medical Association. "I am looking forward to our class reunion and hope to be with you. I am 'getting by,' am happy and glad to be alive. With sincerest expressions of love and friendship for all."

HOFFMAN, C. B., Kent, Wash. Married. "My work brings me greater pleasure each year—and some profit. Will surely try to come to the meeting."

HONEY, WILLIAM P., 703 Brandeis Theater Building, Omaha, Neb. Aged 43, married, two children. Specialty: Eye, nose and throat. Formerly at Sonora, Mexico. Was chief surgeon of the Greene, Cononea Consol. Copper Co., and consulting surgeon of the Southern Pacific and Mexico Railway, 1903-1913. A. F. and A. M., Shriner, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Phi Rho Sigma. Fellow of the American Medical Association.

HUBBARD, FRANK LEROY, United States Navy. Aged 45, married, one child. Formerly at Oakford, Ill., Wilson Creek, Wash., and Spokane, Wash. Fellow of the American Medical Association. "Greetings."

JOHNSON, ARTHUR C., 819 Paulsen Building, Spokane, Wash. Aged 45, married, two boys. Specialty: Surgery. At Newark, Ill., 1903-1908. Surgeon C. M. & St. P. R. R. B. P. O. E., Shriner. Fellow of the American Medical Association and of the American College of Surgeons. "Oh, Boy! I'll be there if the railroads are still running and health attends."

JOHNSON, A. W., 350 Post Street, San Francisco. Aged 41, married, three children. Specialty: Eye, ear, nose and throat. Instructor in otology, rhinology and laryngology at University of California. Fellow of the American Medical Association.

JOHNSON, GEORGE M., Marshalltown, Iowa. Aged 45, married, three children. Formerly at Marquette, Iowa. Examiner for many old-line insurance companies. Formerly first lieutenant, Co. M, Forty-Ninth Infantry, Iowa, in Spanish-American War. Captain, M. R. C., in World War. Fellow of the American Medical Association. "Hope to be with you in June."

JONES, N. W., Portland, Ore. Aged 45, married, three children. Internal medicine. Assistant professor of medicine in University of Oregon. Knight Templar. Contract surgeon at Camp Lewis. Has published several medical papers. "Be sure to place Trady with his Amati on the program. Tell Sunny not to forget it."

KASTNER, THOMAS J., 2100 West Thirty-Fifth Street, Chicago. Aged 45, married, one child. Industrial surgery. Surgeon for A. T. & S. F. and Grand Trunk. Associate member of staff of Deaconess Hospital. A. F. and A. M. Fellow of the American Medical Association and member of the American Association of Railway Surgeons.

KELLEY, T. J., Marathon, Iowa. Aged 52, married, three children. Specialty: Refraction. Formerly at Boone, Iowa, and was out of practice 1905 to 1912 because of ill health. Has numerous insurance appointments. "My interest has gradually shifted from absorption in the work of prolonging life and ameliorating its physical ills to an examination of the significance attaching to life itself. I believe I am more concerned to know why a man should live than to effect a more or less uncertain extension (or curtailment, as the case may be) of life itself. No. Do not too hastily infer that I am beginning to get anxious as to 'a home in heaven.' My interest is wholly absorbed in this life—not in the next. As a result I am getting a lot more

fun out of this immense adventure, called life, than I had any suspicion there was in it ten years ago."

KLINGBERG, WILLIAM A., Elmo, Kan. Aged 46, married, four children. Examiner for all old-line insurance companies. M. W. A., A. F. and A. M., Royal Arch. Treasurer of school board for six years. Captain, M. C., U. S. Army. Member of the Kansas State Medical Society. Has published two papers in the *Kansas State Journal*. "Greetings to all 1901 alumni. Let us not forget our class motto—'To be what we seem.'"

LAMERTON, W. E., Enid, Okla. Aged 48, married, two children. Specialty: Diagnosis and internal medicine. Formerly at Newcastle, Wyo. Examiner for many old-line companies. Has a 50-bed hospital and training school for nurses. Teaches materia medica and medicine. 32° and Knight Templar, I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias. President of the board of education. Member of the Oklahoma State Medical Association. "I have enjoyed good health and a fine practice ever since I left school. I am now associated with seven other physicians in the Enid Clinic. We all have our special line of work. At the present time I am a little restless, as an oil well is expected to come in on my farm at any time. If it does I will be with you at this reunion and the whole gang can banquet at my expense. Will try to come regardless of the oil."

LATHROP, H. R., Casper, Wyo. Aged 44, married and two children. Specialty: General surgery. Formerly at Cheesman, Colo., Como, Colo., Pathfinder, Wyo., and Casper, Wyo. Chief surgeon to the Midwest Refining Co., Maxwell Construction Co., Lloyd Building Co. District surgeon to the C. & N. W., C. B. & Q. Owner of the Casper Private Hospital. A. F. and A. M., B. P. O. E., I. O. O. F. Past president of the Natrona County and president of the Wyoming State Medical Association. Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and member of the American Association of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons. "Hope you all realize by now, as well as I, what Rush and that Grand Old Faculty have done for us. I hope it will not be so long before we have another meeting and that I may be privileged to be present."

LEACH, ROY B., 514 Barber Building, Joliet, Ill. Aged 44, married, two boys. Specialty: Medical diagnosis. Formerly at Englewood Hospital, Chicago, 1901-1902; Victoria Copper Mine, Victoria, Mich., 1902-1903; Joliet since that time. Examiner for Northwestern Mutual Life, Mutual Benefit of N. J., Peoria Life, Penn Mutual, Union Central, etc. Lecturer in training school for nurses of Silver Cross Hospital, Joliet. A. F. and A. M., Knights of Pythias, Joliet Rotary Club. Chairman Medical Advisory Board, District No. 5. Fellow of the American Medical Association. "Expect to be on hand for the reunion and wish to see all the class. I have still hair on top, but it is getting mixed with many white ones. Will be glad to cooperate with the officers to make it a good meeting."

LAMEING, THOMAS J., 3201 Warren Avenue, Oak Park, Ill. Aged 43. A. F. and A. M. Fellow of the American Medical Association.

LANDAUER, SEWARD L., Danville, Ill. Aged 45, married, one child. General practice. Surgeon for the Wabash Railroad. Examiner for the John Hancock Life Insurance Co. Member of the staff of the Lake View Hospital and Nurses' Training School. B. P. O. E. Fellow of the American Medical Association.

LIES, ALFRED, Whitefork, Mont. Aged 45, married. Local surgeon of the Great Northern R. R. A. F. and A. M., W. O. W. Fellow of the American Medical Association. "I am glad to have been graduated from Rush. I find few alumni who have not made good and few who belong to the grafter class."

LILIENCRANTZ, GUY H., Oakland, Calif. Aged 44, married, two children. Specialty: General surgery. Fellow of the American Medical Association. "Good luck to all."

LILLY, CORAL ADELBERT, Atchison, Kan. Aged 43, married. Specialty: Surgery. Formerly at Seneca, Kan. Division surgeon to the Missouri R. R. Shriner, Mason, 32°. Fellow of the American Medical Association.

LINEHAN, CHARLES M., Dubuque, Iowa. Aged 44, married, one child. Specialty: General practice and surgery. Examiner for numerous fraternal and old-line companies. B. P. O. E. "Meet me face to face at Chicago. B. Y. O. L.—Bring your own liquor."

LINK, FRANCIS M., Paris, Ill. Aged 41, married, one child. General practice. Formerly at Logan, Ill. Examiner for Kansas City Life, New York Life, Union Central Life Insurance companies. Instructor in Nurses' Training School. A. F. and A. M., I. O. O. F., B. P. O. E. Fellow of the American Medical Association.

LUTON, LIONEL SINCLAIR, 301 Metropolitan Building, St. Louis, Mo. Aged 46. Specialty: Internal medicine. Assistant in medicine, Medical Department Washington University. Fellow of the American Medical Association.

LYON, JOHN BATES, River Forest, Ill. Aged 40, married, two children. Specialty: Surgery. Examiner for Equitable, Franklin, Illinois and Reliance of Pittsburgh. City physician. "I am looking forward with extreme pleasure to our twentieth anniversary and to seeing the old boys again."

MARQUARDT, E. E., Elmhurst, Ill. Aged 45, married. Specialty: Surgery. Formerly at Bensenville, Ill., for four years. Attending surgeon West Suburban Hospital. Trustee York Community Hospital. Health officer. Fellow of the American Medical Association. Papers on "Disease of the Thyroid."

MCCANNICH, EDWARD W., San Antonio, Texas. Aged 44, married, three children. Specialty: Internal medicine. Formerly at Mineola, Texas. Examining surgeon for G. H. & S. A. R. R., Aetna Insurance Co. A. F. and A. M. Fellow of the American Medical Association.

MCCAW, JOHN A., Denver, Colo. Aged 55, married. Specialty: Ophthalmology. Instructor in ophthalmology, University of Colorado. Chief ophthalmic surgeon, University, City and County Hospital. Colorado State Medical Society. Collaborator in *American Journal of Ophthalmology*. Article on "Syphilis of the Eye," *American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology*.

MEHREN, W. A., Aurora, Ill. Aged 42, married. General practice. Formerly at A. T. & S. F. Ry. Hospital, Topeka, Kan., 1901-1907. A. F. and A. M., B. P. O. E., Shriner. Captain, M. C., U. S. Army, during World War. Fellow of the American Medical Association.

METZGER, JEREMIAH, Tucson, Ariz. Aged 44, married. Specialty: Tuberculosis. Formerly at Toledo, Ohio. Fellow of the American Medical Association and member of the National Tuberculosis Association.

MONROE, DUNCAN DANIEL, Seattle, Wash. Aged 47, married, five children. General practice. Formerly at Hillrose, Colo., and Chewelah, Wash. At present examiner for the Prudential Insurance Co. A. F. and A. M. Mayor of Chewelah, Wash., 1916-1917. Town councilman, 1915-1916. First lieutenant, M. R. C., 1917 to 1918. Captain, M. R. C., while on duty in France, major, M. R. C. Fellow of the American Medical Association and member of the Association of Military Surgeons. "Semi-occasionally and sometimes oftener, some one, not a member of the 1901 class, dips his pen into printer's ink and writes that the general practitioner is now the atrophied remnant of a once indispensable organ in the medical body politic. Some of us believe it, I am afraid. Fellows, we were sired by Webster, Senn, Bevan, Ingals, Favill, Brower, Haines, Herrick, Cotton, Sippy, Fenger, Dodson and a host of others. They did not teach us such heresy. We have been twenty years taking our own measure. That next appendix or pair of tonsils or foreskin is not difficult to remove if we follow our teaching. Incidentally, Dr. Class O. One will rise in the estimation of a grateful clientele. Try it and see for yourself."

MORRIS, ARTHUR C., Fargo, N. D. Aged 41, married, two boys. General practice. Medical referee for the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York. B. P. O. E. Fellow of the American Medical Association. "I now make a 'home run' every night at 8 o'clock. A few gray hairs showing, but healthy, happy and contented. Hunting ducks, prairie chickens and deer and fishing for pike and bass are my chief recreations."

MORROW, HAMILTON N., Fremont, Neb. Aged 45, married, three children. Specialty: Children's diseases. Examiner for Mutual Life of New York, Northwestern Mutual, Mutual Benefit, Pacific Mutual, New England Mutual and Connecticut Mutual. A. F. and A. M., I. O. O. F. City health officer. Fellow of the American Medical Association.

MURRAY, ALFRED N., Chicago. Aged 48, married, two children. Specialty: Eye, ear, nose and throat. Postgraduate study in Vienna and Breslau. Ophthalmologist and otolaryngologist to Lake View and Ravenswood hospitals. Phi Rho Sigma, Phi Delta Theta. A. F. and A. M. Fellow of the American Medical Association and of the American College of Surgeons. Member of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology. Ex-president of the Chicago Ophthalmologic Society. Published "Minor Ophthalmic and Aural Technique." Contributor to Wood's Ophthalmic Therapeutics. Collaborator American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology. Numerous case reports.

NASH, EDWARD N., Galesburg, Ill. Aged 44, married, three children. Specialty: Obstetrics. Fellow of the American Medical Association.

OHLMACHER, JOSEPH C., Vermillion, S. Dak. Aged 47, married and four children. Specialty: Pathology and bacteriology. Instructor in pathology Medical Department of Northwestern University, 1901-1902. Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology in the Medical Department of the University of South Dakota and Director of the State Health Laboratory of South Dakota. Fellow of the American Medical Association. A. F. and A. M. Member of the American Public Health Association. Papers on



"The Histologic and Histogenetic Features of a Malignant Medullary Hypernephroma of the Kidney"; "The Relation of the Islands of Langerhans to Diseases of the Liver"; "Some Cases of Acute and Chronic Infection Treated by Wright's Vaccine Method," and various other papers on this subject: "Concerning the Scientific Attitude of State Hospitals"; "The Wassermann Test—A Plea for a Standard Method," etc.

OLIVER, PAUL, Chicago. Aged 45, married, two children. General surgery. Leading surgeon to Cook County Hospital; assistant professor surgery, Rush Medical College. Major, M. C., in World War. Fellow of the American Medical Association and American College of Surgeons. Published several papers on surgical subjects.

O'MALLEY, P. H., Chinook, Mont. Aged 48. General practice. Examiner for New York Life and Northwestern Insurance companies and surgeon Great Northern R. R. Fellow of the American Medical Association.

OTRADOVEC, JOSEPH H. M., Chicago. Aged 43.

OWEN, R. L., Chicago. Aged 44. Just married. A. F. and A. M. Medical examiner for local board during war. Member of the Chicago Medical Society. "Wish you all to be prosperous."

PATTON, FRED PASCOE, 710 Greenwood Avenue, Glencoe, Ill. Aged 47, married; one son who died in 1920. Examiner for Phoenix, Pacific, Massachusetts, Newark, New York, Iowa, Minnesota Life Insurance companies; local surgeon for Chicago, North Shore and Milwaukee R. R., and for Chicago Telephone Co. A. F. and A. M. Lieutenant, M. R. C., U. S. Army, May, 1917; captain, August, 1917; major, May, 1918. Served as division sanitary inspector, Eighty-Fourth Division, until armistice, and then as base sanitary inspector in France. Fellow of the American Medical Association and member Wilmette Physicians' Club. He says: "I am a member of the Skokie Country Club and would be glad to entertain any of the boys of '01 at Skokie for a game of golf."

PENCE, ROY W., Minot, N. D. Aged 42, married and one daughter. At Balfour, N. D., from 1901 to 1906. A. F. and A. M., K. T. A. A. O. N. M. S. County coroner. Fellow of the American Medical Association.

PETROVITSKY, JOHN C., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Aged 42, married, one child. Examiner for New York and Michigan Life Insurance companies. A. F. and A. M., Shriner, I. O. O. F. Fellow of the American Medical Association. He says: "I will be there providing all is well, and I hope to see all the same old bunch present as at our fifteenth session with both kinds of spirits. Yours for Rush, Old Pet."

PIRTMAN, OLA, Marceline, Mo. Aged 42, married, one boy. Specialties: Surgery, trout fishing and poker. Local surgeon for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. A. F. and A. M., Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Member of the Missouri State and Southern Medical associations. Says: "Go to it."

PORTER, ROBERT H., JR., Gladstone Hotel, Chicago. Aged 45, widower, one child. Specialty: Internal medicine. Formerly at Glasgow, Ky. A. F. and A. M., Knights of Pythias. Fellow of the American Medical Association.

PORTIS, MILTON M., Chicago. Aged 43, married, one boy and one girl. Specialty: Internal medicine. Associate Professor of Medicine, Rush Medical College. A. F. and A. M. Captain, M. C., during war. Fellow of the American Medical Association. Numerous monographs on internal medicine.

POTTER, GEORGE W., Redfield, S. D. Aged 47, married, one child. Examiner for several old-line insurance companies. A. F. and A. M. Fellow of the American Medical Association. Says: "Am very pleased to hear of the contemplated reunion. Shall plan to be there."

READ, CHARLES H., Chicago State Hospital, Chicago. Aged 44, married, two children. Specialty: Mental diseases. For last twelve years in state service. Superintendent of Chicago State Hospital; assistant professor of psychiatry, University of Illinois. Fellow of the American Medical Association and member of the Chicago Neurological and American Medicopsychological associations. Author of a number of papers.

RENTZ, CHARLES B., Sanborn, Iowa. Aged 42, married, one child. Specialty: Surgery. Formerly at Rowley, Iowa. Division surgeon for the C. M. & St. P. R. R. A. F. and A. M., Knights of Pythias. Captain, M. C., U. S. Army.

ROACH, JAMES JOSEPH, 217 West Garfield Boulevard, Chicago. Aged 42, married. Specialty: Surgery. Professor of surgery and pathology in Chicago Medical College. Fellow of the American Medical Association. Author of a number of papers on surgical subjects.

ROBBINS, CHARLES S., Washington, D. C. Aged 45, married. In U. S. Public Health Service. A. F. and A. M. Major, M. R. C., U. S. Army. "I hope to meet many members of our class in Chicago in June."

ROSS, MOSES H., Los Angeles, Calif. Aged 42, married, one child. Specialty: Obstetrics. Formerly in U. S. Public Health Service. Teaching position in University of Southern California Medical Department, Department of Obstetrics. Captain, M. C., U. S. Army. Member of the California State Medical Society. Author of numerous papers on obstetrical subjects. Says: "Early in March we had a Rush Alumni meeting and banquet at the California Club in Los Angeles. Over sixty were present. John Robison was with us. Dr. Bridge and dear old Daddy Haines were in the city, but unable to be present. Had hoped until today to be with you, but think I will have to forego the pleasure this time. There are many Rush men in California, and whenever any of you come this way always look us up."

RUNKLE, H. A., Toledo, Iowa. Aged 46, married, one daughter. Formerly at Lawdena, Iowa. A. F. and A. M. Says: "Dear Fraters: I have been out of the practice for several years, after having practiced in one location for seventeen years. I would enjoy meeting the 1901 Rush men. I shall be pleased to read a report of the big meeting planned for June if such can be had. Best wishes to all the 1901-ers."

RUTHERFORD, LESLIE, Peoria, Ill. Aged 41, married, four children. Specialty: Internal medicine. Member staff of Proctor Hospital at Peoria. A. F. and A. M., Shriner. Fellow of the American Medical Association.

SCHMITT, SAMUEL C., Minneapolis, Minn. Aged 48, married, two girls and one boy. Specialty: Surgery. Formerly at Blue Earth and Mankato, Minn. Teaches surgery in Nurses' Training School of St. Barnabas Hospital. Fellow of the American Medical Association and American College of Surgeons. Captain, M. C., U. S. Army. "Greetings, with best wishes for a happy, prosperous and prolonged useful life to all the members of the Class of '01."

SCHNEIDER, L. C., Oregon, Ill. Aged 42, married, one child. Examiner for New York Life, Equitable, Central Life, Union Central Life, Illinois Bankers' Life, Peoria Life, Security Life and Illinois Life Insurance companies. Medical advisor, Selective Board. Fellow of the American Medical Association.

SCHROEDER, A. N., 3959 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago. Aged 44, married. Specialty: Surgery. Surgeon to Ravenswood Hospital. Member of the Chicago Medical Society.

SCHROEDER, WILLIAM, Red Oak, Iowa. Aged 45, married, one child living, one dead. Formerly at Midland, Miller, S. D. Member of the Iowa State Medical Society. "Very sorry that I cannot be with you this year, but my regards I send to all the members of the Class of '01."

SIDLE, CHARLES D., Conway, Ohio. Aged 44, married. A. F. and A. M., B. P. O. E. Commander American Legion Post No. 208. Lieutenant, M. C., U. S. Army. Fellow of the American Medical Association. "Wish you all the best of luck."

SLAYTON, FREDERIC H., Wichita, Kan. Aged 46, widower, two children. At Clifton, Ariz., for five years. Examiner for Midland Valley R. R., Mutual, New York, Mutual Benefit, Kansas City Life, Farmers and Bankers, Penn Mutual, Reliance, Peoria Life and other insurance companies. Ex-captain Evacuation Hospital 29. Fellow of the American Medical Association. "Here's hoping that in my next stay on earth I choose to be a millionaire. Medicine is all right, but you can't drive the same car or yacht that he can."

SONNENSCHN, ROBERT, 29 East Madison Street, Chicago. Aged 42, married, two children. Specialty: Ear, nose and throat. Assistant professor in department of ear, nose and throat at Rush Medical College; professor of otolaryngology, Post-Graduate Medical School; consultant laryngologist Durand Hospital of McCormick Institute for Infectious Diseases; associate attending laryngologist Michael Reese Hospital. A. F. and A. M., I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias. Fellow of the American Medical Association. Member of the Chicago Laryngological, American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, Chicago Pathological and Fellow of American College of Surgeons. Author of numerous papers on his special subjects. Says: "As the years go by the more proud than ever do I become of the fact that I am a graduate of good old Rush, than which no greater medical school exists on this continent. May she and her numerous pupils always prosper."

SOPER, ALEXANDER C., JR., Santa Barbara, Calif. Aged 49, married, two boys. Specialty: Pediatrics and internal medicine. In Chicago to 1914. Member of staff Cottage Hospital and St. Francis Hospital from 1903 to 1914 on Rush Faculty. Formerly attending physician at Children's Memorial Hospital. Captain, M. C., June, 1917; active duty, August, 1917; major, January, 1918. Discharged May, 1919. Fellow of the American Medical Association. Says: "Was at the 1919 commencement, just after leaving the Army, and wish the great distance did not prevent attendance this year. Would like to receive the alumni BULLETIN telling about the meeting and to know more about the old classmates."

STERNBERG, JOSEPH D., Portland, Ore. Aged 43, married. Specialty: Surgery. Fellow of the American Medical Association.

STORIE, D. Q., JR., Chariton, Iowa. Aged 46, married, three children. Specialty: Hard work—poor collector. Surgeon C. B. & Q. R. R., Central Iowa Fuel Co., etc. Fellow of the American Medical Association. Says: "I'm for you all—hook, line and sinker."

STRAUS, F. B., Bismarck, N. D. Aged 42, married, three children. Specialty: Surgery. Soo R. R. surgeon. Examiner for twenty-two insurance companies. Instructor at St. Alexius Hospital Training School. Knights of Columbus, B. P. O. E. and other fraternal organizations. Fellow of the American Medical Association.

TOBIN, JOHN R., Elgin, Ill. Aged 44, married, four children. Specialty: Surgery and gynecology. Surgeon to the Aurora, Elgin and Chicago R. R. Co., Elgin Belvidere R. R. Co. Examiner for New York Life, Mutual Life of New York, Union Central, Aetna Life, Travelers, Illinois Life, Rockford Life, American Central, Peoria Life and other insurance companies. Knights of Columbus, B. P. O. E. Fellow of the American Medical Association and American College of Surgeons. Says: "I will be there and hope to meet my old friends and classmates."

TOOKER, ROBERT H., Berkeley, Calif. Aged 45, married, three children. In United States Public Health Service. Fellow of the American Medical Association.

TRANKLE, HERBERT M., Bloomer, Wis. Aged 41, married and 2 children. Formerly at Wabasha, Minn. Examiner for a number of old-line insurance companies. A. F. and A. M., B. P. O. E. Fellow of the American Medical Association.

TRAPP, ALBERT RULBY, Springfield, Ill. Aged 44, married. Specialty: Diagnosis. For one year in Peoria, six months in Idaho; for last seventeen years in Springfield. Special lung examiner of the Illinois Traction System and medical examiner for the Penn Mutual and Provident Life and Trust Co. A. F. and A. M. American Legion. During war captain, M. C., U. S. Army; assigned to tuberculosis section. Fellow of the American Medical Association. Says: "I will be present at the reunion."

TWEZEY, H. N., Lafayette, Ind. Aged 42, married and one child. Specialty: Eye, ear, nose and throat. In general practice in Marion, Ind., from 1901 to 1911. A. F. and A. M., 32°, B. P. O. E. Captain, M. C., U. S. Army, during war. Member of the Indiana State Medical Association. "Expect to be with you all in June."

VAN KIRK, FRANK W., Janesville, Wis. Aged 45, married, two children. Specialty: Gynecology. In Chicago 1904-1909. Chief examiner for the Travelers Insurance Co.; also examiner for Northwestern Mutual Life, Prudential Life, New England Mutual Life, Wisconsin Life and other insurance companies. Vice president of the staff of Mercy Hospital in Janesville. Member of Chi Psi, University of Wisconsin, Nu Sigma Nu and B. P. O. E. Major, M. C., U. S. Army, during late war, with two years service; one year in France. Fellow of the American Medical Association and member of the American College of Surgeons and Wisconsin Surgical Society. "Hope to see every member of 1901 in June."

VAUGHAN, HERBERT G., Attleboro Springs, Attleboro, Mass. Aged 46, married, four children, two sons, two daughters. Specialty: Internal medicine. Formerly at Oak Park, Ill. Superintendent of Attleboro Springs. A. F. and A. M. Captain, M. C., U. S. Army, during war. For sixteen months cardiovascular examiner at Camp Wadsworth; internal medicine at Base Hospital, Camp Taylor, Ky. Fellow of the American Medical Association. "Am sorry I can't be with you. I was there on our fifteenth anniversary. I will hope to see some of you in Boston."

WEBER, JACOB STEWART, Davenport, Iowa. Aged 44, married, two children. Specialty: General surgery. Examiner for Equitable, Massachusetts, Mutual, Phoenix Life, Federal Life, Guaranty Life and Masonic Mutual. Lecturer on surgery at Davenport Hospital. Ph.G. degree. A. F. and A. M. Secretary and treasurer of Davenport Hospital. President of North West Davenport Savings Bank. Fellow of the American Medical Association. "How many of our class are Masons and how many Kiwanians?"

WEIBLE, RALPH EMERSON, Fargo, N. D. Aged 41, married, and four children, two boys and two girls. Specialty: General surgery. Lecturer on surgery at St. John's Hospital. Fellow of the American Medical Association and American College of Surgeons. Papers on volvulus of the entire mesentery and on surgery of the median and ulnar nerves. Says: "Best regards and hope that I can be with you."

WEST, C. W., Reno, Nev. Aged 43, married and two children. General practice. Formerly at Edgemont and at Elko, Nev. Surgeon to the Western Pacific Railway Co. A. F. and A. M., 32°, Shriner, B. P. O. E., Knights of Pythias. Major, M. C., U. S. Army, commanding Evacuation Hospital 21, A. E. F., France, 1918-1919. Fellow of the American Medical Association. "Warmest regards to all. Sorry I cannot be at the reunion, but hope to attend the next."

WHERRY, WILLIAM BUCHANAN, General Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio. Aged 44, married and two children. Specialty: Bacteriology. Formerly at University of Chicago, Philippine Islands and San Francisco. Professor of bacteriology and hygiene in the University of Cincinnati Medical College. Member of the American Public Health Association and American Association for the Advancement of Science. Published numerous papers in the *Journal of the Bureau of Science of the Philippine Islands*, *Journal of Infectious Diseases*, *Centralblatt f. Bakt. u. Parasitenk.*, *U. S. Public Health Reports*. Author of articles in Forchheimer's *Therapeutics* and in *Tide System of Medicine*. Says: "Don't be a side line rooter; get behind the public health movement and push."

WHITE, CARLOS M., Visalia, Calif. Aged 47, married, one girl. At Lindsay, Calif., formerly, and at Visalia for twelve years. District surgeon Southern Pacific R. R. Co., Visalia Electric R. R. Co. Examiner for many insurance companies. A. F. and A. M., 32°, Shriner, B. P. O. E. Fellow of the American Medical Association and member of the Pacific Association of Railway Surgeons. "Best wishes to all."

WHITSITT, WILSON HENRY, Danforth, Ill. Aged 48, married and two children. Examiner for many insurance companies. Fellow of the American Medical Association.

WILKINSON, HUGH, Kansas City, Kan. Aged 43, married, one daughter. Specialty: General surgery. At Lawton, Okla., during 1901. Surgeon to Bethany Hospital and examiner for numerous insurance companies. Knight Templar. Major, M. C., U. S. Army, during World War, with surgical service at Walter Reed Hospital, C. O. Mobile Hospital 103, A. E. F., and surgical service at U. S. A. General Hospital 41, New York. Ex-president of the Wyandotte County and Northeast Kansas Medical societies. Fellow of the American Medical Association. Author of several surgical papers.

WILLIAMS, FRANK S., Vilisca, Iowa. Aged 48, married, two girls. At Chapman, Kan, 1901-1903. Local surgeon for the C. B. & Q. R. R. Examiner for about twenty life insurance companies. President of the school board. Fellow of the American Medical Association. "Expect to be with you at the reunion."

WOODRUFF, CLAUD W., Chatfield, Minn. Aged 45, married and two children. Formerly at Wykoff, Minn. U. S. pension examiner. Examiner for eight old-line and six fraternal insurance companies. A. F. and A. M., I. O. O. F., B. P. O. E., M. O. W., Workman, Royal Neighbor, Degree of Honor, Yeoman and Equitable Fraternal Union. Mayor of Chatfield for one term. During war C. O. Base Hospital 133. Fellow of the American Medical Association. "Best wishes to all."

WRIGHT, WILLIAM A., Pocatello, Idaho. Aged 44, married, five children. Specialty: Surgery. At Salt Lake City, Utah, 1901-1902. Division surgeon O. S. L. Ry., 1902-1912. Surgeon-General State of Idaho, 1910-1911; attending surgeon, St. Anthony's Hospital, and lecturer on surgery in nurses' training school. B. P. O. E., Knights of Columbus, W. O. W., Kiwanis and Commercial clubs. Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and of the American Medical Association. Member of the Association of Military Surgeons. Author of paper on crushing injuries, 1914. "Preparing to be with you."

ZAUN, JACK J., St. Paul, Minn. Aged 46, married, three children. Pathologist to St. Joseph's Hospital. "Will try to be present if possible. Had the pleasure while in Vienna in 1908-1909 to meet several of the class of 1901 who were studying there."



# The Bulletin

of the

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE

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Volume XVI

OCTOBER, 1921

No. 3

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Editor, MORRIS FISHBEIN

535 North Dearborn Street, CHICAGO

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# The Alumni Association of Rush Medical College

1748 WEST HARRISON STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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## ORIGINAL

### THE FUTURE OF RUSH\*

WILBER E. POST

In electing me president of the Rush Alumni Association you have conferred on me an honor which I have done little to deserve, but which I very sincerely and humbly appreciate. By the same token you have also imposed on me an obligation which I have as sincerely endeavored to fulfill.

It is my purpose tonight to discuss the question about Rush which in my opinion stirs more interest among Rush alumni and alumnae than any other subject—that subject is The Future of Rush. For any future to be worthy of thought or discussion it seems to me there ought to be a hope in that future. We want, therefore, to talk a few minutes about our hope in the future of Rush. For any extremes or any excesses of statements we beg your charity, and ask you kindly to attribute them to the enthusiasm of my youth, or to the wartime habits of thinking, or

\* Address at the joint banquet of the Alumni and Faculty of Rush Medical College, June 15, 1921.

to the unsettled conditions of world affairs, or to the license more or less allowed in talks after dinner, or to the unusual effects on me of the appeals of the suffering poor or the sick rich, or to my lack of hope for a coming of the millennium in the near future. or to anything else that will be charitable on your part, but please believe that my statements will all be due to my firm belief and my high hopes in a great future for Rush.

Most of you know that under the present contract with the University of Chicago, Rush Medical College is to become the Rush Postgraduate Medical School of the University of Chicago. General factors make us hail the coming of this arrangement as one of the greatest opportunities in the history of Rush. First, the world war has greatly unsettled the conditions for postgraduate medical study in Europe; second, you will probably agree with those who have studied the subject that postgraduate teaching is the weakest feature of American medical education; third, I am told that a great American statesman once said in effect that if he had an important political pronouncement to make he would prefer to make it from a platform in Chicago than from any other place in the United States. So also in the future mission of Rush we have the most fortunate and far-reaching location in America; fourth, from the general educational standpoint, we have seen the enduring leadership, to which America is so greatly indebted, of the great universities which are under private, non-political control. I refer to Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Johns Hopkins, and others. By virtue of the same principles the future of Rush will be the more enduring and effective by being a part of the University of Chicago; fifth, close association with a first class university which includes departments in the fundamental sciences of physics, chemistry and biology has become so important to the life of a first class medical school that it is now considered absolutely essential. We believe, therefore, that there is a sound basis for a firm faith in the future of Rush in these conditions which will remain effective a hundred, or hundreds of years.

There has been much feeling and a little talking on the part of some of those who have just cause to be proud of Rush, and those of whom Rush has just cause to be proud, to the effect that Rush has signed her death warrant in the contract with the University of Chicago, and that she is now approaching her doom. But in the light of present conditions and of new opportunities what a wonderful future do I believe we can see! In my opinion, it should make those who have doubted feel much as a man who has taken bad land in payment for a bad debt and then finds coal and oil under the surface of that land. Already the increased strength of her position is apparent to men of affairs who wish to contribute money to the cause and who look for soundness and



endurance of investment. It is also apparent to the professional man who wishes to contribute his work to the cause and looks for opportunity.

A recent examination of the financial condition of Rush Medical College has made me more proud of her past as well as more hopeful of her future. I wondered if other alumni had taken so many of our alma mater's accomplishments as a matter of course, and if you might not be interested to know how little money she has had on which to raise her annual group of 120 high class physicians besides giving to the public her goodly contribution to the advancement of medical knowledge and practice. In the year 1919-1920 the total budget for the West Side was \$61,159, and in 1920-1921 it was \$65,759. Of this total receipts from endowment funds were less than \$2,000. \$61,500 was the amount of students' tuition and fees; \$2,900 was from miscellaneous sources. The total cost of administration was \$18,830, and yet our registrar comes here tonight and sings with the enthusiasm of a Caruso, who drew \$5,000 to \$10,000 a night! The library costs \$3,700 to maintain, and yet it is one of the best and most used medical libraries in the country. For all fellowships and prizes were paid \$5,179. The total paid for instruction by Rush in the last year was \$11,590. I was astonished at these figures, and yet Rush is one of the very first class schools, is producing as great physicians as any school in the country, and is making her share of contributions to medical knowledge.

What does all this mean? It means several things. It means that many men have devoted their lives to hard work, great enthusiasm and high purposes, and even have given freely of their money to our cause—Hyde, Ingals, Haynes, Dodson, Billings, Herrick, Sippy, Bevan, Hektoen, Le Count, Wilder, Lewis, Shambaugh, and scores of others. We owe them, and the communities served by Rush alumni owe them, everlasting gratitude. Second, it means that at the present time the services of these men could not be secured for money without offering them opportunity to serve their ideals, but granting that an endowed opportunity could be offered, it would require an endowment of approximately twenty-five millions of dollars to duplicate the plant and maintain the staff. Third, it means that we have had allied with us other institutions, as the Presbyterian Hospital, the Central Free Dispensary, McCormick Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases, the Sprague Institute for Clinical Research, the Home for Destitute Crippled Children, the Children's Memorial Hospital, and privileges at the Cook County Hospital, to the value of \$7,000,000 as estimated in 1916. It means also that Rush probably could not go on with the present basis indefinitely. As the private and proprietary medical school of the past developed into something better, so the isolated unendowed school will soon pass.

Many have asked—"When is the change to be?" It is obvious that no change can be made at the West Side until the undergraduate school is established on the Midway, and according to the latest estimates by the architects this cannot be completed and the school installed before October, 1924. The details of organization of the postgraduate work are naturally not yet completed, but in general it is very obvious that the development of that work will be a matter of evolution and not of revolution. It is true that funds for a new building to take the place of the old Rush College building have already been generously provided by Mr. Frederick H. Rawson of Chicago; otherwise the buildings may remain much the same for a time. The personnel may be adjusted in some respects, but on the whole is it conceivable that any large part of such an organization can suddenly be gathered together and transplanted into the situation with advantage for the development of a postgraduate medical school? Furthermore, is it not common sense that the men who have voluntarily so successfully developed an institution for medical teaching would be the men who could successfully continue that work with added facilities and opportunities? Already there are being established conditions that will be the basis for some of the future work. Within the last two years the Presbyterian Hospital has placed 70 free beds at the disposal of the various departments to be used for the study and treatment of cases illustrating special subjects. This alone is equivalent to an endowment of \$1,000,000. In the department of otolaryngology a one year course for postgraduates is already provided, two being admitted each quarter. The skin and venereal clinic is one of the largest in the country. In the Department of Medicine there are already special clinics in gastro-intestinal diseases, heart, kidneys, diabetes, metabolism, nutritional diseases, and pediatrics, and a large out-patient department in obstetrics. These are already established. Special subjects are similarly already developed in surgery. Recently there was given to the University of Chicago a fund of \$50,000, the income of which is to be used for fellowships in the Department of Genito Urinary surgery in Rush Medical College and later continued for the same department in the postgraduate school. Opportunities for special study in infections and immunity are opened at the McCormick Memorial Institute. Twenty-five members of the faculty are on the staff at Cook County Hospital. We want you to know, therefore, that opportunities for postgraduate study are already being organized and that there will be required no sudden birth of a new institution. The aim will be to offer to the doctor of medicine, whether recently graduated or an older practitioner, an opportunity for clinical or investigative study in one or more subjects of medicine or surgery, or really to prepare himself in a specialty. With such an institution or such a group

of institutions with a great university behind them, with thousands and tens of thousands of physicians in states north, east, south and west who want the opportunity to study, with millions of people in those states who want their physicians to study, is it difficult to answer the question—What of the future of Rush?

Now, what more is needed? First, we want still more of the thoroughly trained men with enthusiasm, with wide experience combined with careful study and good judgment. Second, we want the support of the alumni, first, as in the past, in holding up the standards of Rush in their communities, and, second, in securing endowments. Is it conceivable that such work could adequately continue without such endowments? In our own opinion it is not only the duty, but the privilege of the Rush alumni to see to it that those who have means to give now or to leave behind when they go, are informed that medical education is one of the most essential needs of mankind, and that it will be so for years to come; that funds entrusted to the University of Chicago for the purpose of carrying on the postgraduate work on the West Side will be conserved and administered as safely, as well and as long as by any means we know. How could one hope for a dollar to get so much and keep getting it again and again as in an endowment for this purpose? We need endowments for fellowships, we need endowments for the dispensary, and we need endowments for more hospital facilities. It is not with the idea of launching a sudden burst of intensive campaign for funds that this matter is presented, but to enlist your support through the years to come that postgraduate study at Rush Medical College may become one of the great features of medical education in this country.

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#### ADDRESS FOR GRADUATING CLASS

SAMUEL J. FOGELSON

About three weeks ago, Mr. Harper called me up and said that I was "elected" to represent the class of '21, to make a speech fitting for the entrance of my class into the alumni body. I asked him what I should say and he said, "Why say anything, but be sure and make it short."

This reply was far from encouraging or enlightening, so I inquired from many members of my class what they thought I ought to say. No two agreed and all they volunteered was to be sure and make whatever I said short. Well, not having my old friend, Miss McAuliff to help me as she has done in all my term papers and essays throughout my course at Rush, the only possible alternative was to tell you nothing and be sure and tell that in as



short a time as possible. This ought to be easy because the Faculty here know I already know nothing well, and surely ought have no difficulty telling it in a very short time.

Of course, the class of '21 will try to do all it can to add to the glory of Rush. We all realize we have a high mark at which to shoot, but nevertheless hope to do our best and add if possible some prestige to our school. This is no doubt a mighty ambition and will require much work on our part but I am sure that the class of '21 will do its best to make Rush proud of it. In addition to this, there is one thing which I wish to speak of and which I think of much importance.

Six years ago, when I definitely decided to study medicine, I was in a quandary as to which of six schools to choose, so I went to an alumnus of each institution and asked his frank opinion.

Of course, each alumnus boosted his alma mater but the Rush graduate added: "What I think of Rush is evidenced by the fact that I attended it—academically it is as good as any and better than most, but in addition there is a spirit of stick together among Rush men which is absent in other alumni groups, and I think this spirit alone is well worth influencing your choice." I took this man's advice and went to Rush to get some of the "sticking together" spirit, and you can be sure I got stuck plenty.

Anatomy—Physiology 12—P. Chem. 19 and a few others were plenty of stickers but I managed to stick in spite of all the sticking by looking forward to the West Side where all my troubles would be over. Here a little relief was obtained outside of district obstetrical calls at all hours of the night and a certain "Prof"—pardon me—Doctor who always used to stick me by saying, "I am going to ask you that—you had better look it up."

Now in my internship, many attending men or consultants are Rush men and I can assure you there is nothing more gratifying to a lowly intern than to have the "master of ceremonies" of the clinic walk down the stairs with him, to give him some much needed advice and sometimes consolation merely because they are both Rush men. Again, at our graduation exercises Dr. Bevan was the orator and his speech was the same thing—if ever in doubt or if you need help, do not hesitate to come back to the West Side and profit by the experience of your old instructors. Also during the war at every large medical camp the old spirit was there in the form of Rush Clubs.

It is this spirit which I hope my class has inherited so that we may not only use it ourselves but pass it down to the coming classes, and so in conclusion I will toast the class of '21

One hundred twenty strong—  
May they the glory  
of Rush forever prolong.

THE AFFILIATION OF RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE  
AND THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PART X

JOHN M. DODSON, M.D.

LIMITING THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS

Rush Medical College was one of the two medical schools in the United States which first placed a limit on the maximum number of students to be admitted to each class annually. The Circular of Information for the session of 1914-15 contained this announcement: "Freshman and Sophomore Class will be limited to 100 in each class. For the session of 1914-15 the number of students admitted to the Junior and Senior Classes will be limited to 120 in each class. No application will be received after September 1, 1914." This statement has appeared conspicuously in each annual circular issued since 1914. This was a radical departure from the previous practice of the medical colleges of this country. Only seven or eight years previous to this announcement, following the advance in the requirements for admission, the number of entering students had fallen to such a point that it became a serious question whether funds could be found to meet the considerable annual deficit resulting from this great decrease in the income from tuition fees, Rush Medical College proper having no endowment. To have arrived at a time, in this brief period, when it was necessary to place a limit on the number of students, was a striking change.

To many of the older alumni, and to others who had not kept in close touch with the rapid changes in the methods of medical education, it seemed strange that, in spite of a very great increase in space, equipment and instructional force, the college should announce its inability to care for only about half the number of students which it had enrolled a few years previously.

Prior to the erection of the laboratory building in 1892 Rush Medical College had only one building, most of the space in which was taken up by two amphitheatres. This building also housed the laboratories for practical anatomy, chemistry, and histology, as well as the Central Free Dispensary. Nevertheless, there were enrolled for the session of 1891-92, 586 students; the total number of the faculty was forty-five—approximately one to every thirteen students. Ten years later the laboratory building only had been added, somewhat more than doubling the space available for classes, but the enrollment had increased to 1055—including 219 postgraduate and special students, while the faculty numbered 135—a ratio of one teacher to eight students. By 1914 the resources on the west side had been increased by

the addition of Senn Hall, which, with the laboratory building, made the total floor space more than three times that possessed by the college in 1891. Moreover, nearly half the student body, those pursuing the work of the first two years of the medical curriculum—were being taught at the University of Chicago, where three of the Hull Biological Laboratory buildings—those for anatomy, zoölogy and physiology (the Ricketts Laboratory was added in 1914), were largely given over to the medical courses. The total floor space of these buildings, devoted to the fundamental medical sciences, was nearly five times that provided in the original building of Rush Medical College which had served for the instruction of nearly 600 students in all of the subjects of the medical curriculum. The faculty, in 1914, numbered 270 persons; the student body, 606 including seventy-four special students—a ratio of one instructor to two regular students. The faculty at the university, whose time was exclusively devoted to teaching and research, numbered forty-eight (not including twenty-four in the department of chemistry, the courses in which might be selected by medical students); the students in the first two years totalled 292.

And yet it was the all but unanimous opinion of the faculty that the limit of the instructional resources of the school would be taxed to the maximum by 100 students in each of the first two years and 120 in each of the last two, or clinical, years.

Nothing could more strikingly illustrate the revolution which had taken place in less than twenty years in the methods of instruction in medicine. The didactic lecture and the arena clinic—the only exercises which can be conducted before large masses of students—had come to occupy a minor, almost a negligible, role, in the scheme of medical education. The modern methods of training the eye, the ear, the hand and the thinking apparatus of the medical student, by their continued exercise in first-hand contact with materials to be studied—be they laboratory, practical or clinical—demand the division of the student body into small groups working under the close supervision and direction of a competent instructor. A ratio of one instructor to every two or three students in a medical school would have seemed ridiculous to the medical educator a generation ago, but with careful supervision to be provided in the many different branches that make up the medical curriculum, that ratio is not at all excessive. If it were possible that every member of the teaching force could be a “full-time” man, devoting his time and energy exclusively to instruction and research, the number might be reduced to a ratio of one teacher to four or five students, but not more than this.

The decision of the actual limit to be set was not made in any hap-hazard manner, but was arrived at by a careful and thorough survey of the resources of the college, both at the university and at Rush Medical College proper.

Under the quarter system medical students had been allowed to enter at the beginning of any quarter as was the custom in other divisions of the university. There is, however, in the medical curriculum a logical sequence of courses which the student must, in the main, pursue if he is to work to the best advantage. The great majority of students beginning their work with the autumn quarter, it follows that the preferred sequence of courses was arranged for students beginning at that time. Students entering with any other quarter did so at their own risk, and it was often necessary for them to spend an extra quarter or two in residence in order to complete the work in the fundamental branches. The result of this arrangement was that certain laboratories in which only one course was offered were greatly congested in one quarter of the year, and the laboratory was not occupied the other quarters. As the student body had increased, there came a time when the laboratory space for certain subjects was inadequate for the students registering for that course. A committee, appointed by the president, made careful study of this situation and recommended that the solution of the difficulty lay in duplicating these courses. Sometime later it was further decided not to admit students at the beginning of any quarter, but to allow them to begin work only in the autumn and spring quarters, providing for two groups each year to begin work six months apart. The duplication of courses, by which every course in the curriculum was repeated twice in each year, many of them three times, and in the case of anatomy, four times a year, made it possible to utilize the laboratories to their maximum capacity. Of course some increase in the instructional force in these departments was necessitated. With this rearrangement it was found possible to provide for a hundred students in each of the freshman and sophomore classes.

In the clinical years careful survey was made of the courses restricted to small groups; for example, in the course in practical gynecology in the dispensary, the so-called "touch" course, a limit of four students had been placed in each group. It was found possible to increase this to five students. The course occupied four hours a week for one-half of each quarter, but could be given daily thus providing for six groups of five each in each quarter, a total of thirty students or 120 for the four quarters in each year. Similarly, in the course in pathological anatomy, thirty students were the maximum number that could be given instruction efficiently in any one quarter, the course occupying two hours daily each quarter. This made a total of 120 students who could be given instruction in the four quarters. Many of the other small group courses worked out to the same result. The proof that the limit in the clinical courses had been



accurately placed has been furnished by the results of registration in almost every quarter since it was put into operation.

#### METHOD OF SELECTING APPLICANTS

Very soon after the plan of limiting the number of students went into effect, the question arose as to how the students to be admitted should be chosen from those applying. For the first year or two, applicants were accepted in the order in which they filed their requests for admission. This plan was clearly unsatisfactory. It did not secure the best type of student nor was it fair or just to those who had best earned the right to admission. The problem of selecting from a large group of persons seeking admission to the study of medicine is quite a difficult one—distinctly more difficult than the problem of determining whether or not a student is qualified by his previous education for entrance to the college.

Various plans have been tried for accomplishing the latter purpose. For entrance to many of the eastern universities, an entrance examination has been the rule, although this is gradually giving way to the plan of admission on credentials from recognized schools and academies. More recently the psychological or general intelligence test developed largely from the Binet-Simon test of children, and elaborated for testing the mentality of adults by the army boards during the war and for the testing of employees in a number of industrial establishments, had been tried by certain colleges and universities. As nearly as can be ascertained by the study of the subsequent record of students in colleges, each of these methods, namely, the college entrance examination, the record of high school and college work, or the general intelligence test, secures a selection of students with about the same degree of accuracy. Each of these plans has been considered in connection with the selection of students for admission to the medical college.

The plan of separate entrance examinations is not feasible. The applicants are widely separated, and it is not possible to require them to travel long distances to the college for such examinations nor to hold separate examinations in widely scattered places. Moreover, the plan does not secure any better results than that of study of the record of the student for scholarship in his premedical work. The same may be said of the general intelligence test or psychological test, which differs from the usual written examination in the fact that the questions are more brief and much more numerous and cover a somewhat larger range—also much weight is laid on the rapidity with which the student records his answers.

Still another plan of selecting students was proposed which is in operation in at least one of the engineering schools. This con-

sists in admitting a larger number of students than will be allowed to continue throughout the course—usually 50 per cent.—in excess of the limit set, with the frank statement that at the end of a given period, usually the first semester, a portion of the class will be dropped sufficient in number to reduce the size of the class to the limit set. There are serious objections to this plan, which need not here be discussed, and the vote of the faculty was against it.

The plan has been followed, therefore, in Rush Medical College of deciding upon the eligibility of applicants on the basis of their records in premedical work, both high school and college. It might be said further of the general intelligence or psychologic test that so far as can be ascertained, no such tests have been developed which can determine the character, temperament and many of the mental qualities which are most essential to the study and practice of medicine. These are best ascertained by the testimony of those who know the student intimately, especially his instructors in premedical work. Great weight is therefore laid on personal letters direct from instructors, certifying to the quality of mind and character possessed by the applicant. Of particular value is the evidence of initiative and the capacity for individual work as shown by research work accomplished by the student in premedical subjects.

Another problem which shortly confronted the faculty was the fact that the students taking premedical work at the University of Chicago in the combined course leading to the degrees of S.B. and M.D. became so numerous as to more than fill all of the vacancies each year and thus prevented the admission of students who had taken their premedical work in other institutions. It was necessary, therefore, to devise some plan of limiting the number of University of Chicago premedical students to be admitted to the freshman class.

The first plan tried for the session of 1920-21 was to demand an advance in the average grade of scholarship required of university students. Each student in the university proper is required to maintain an average of C. It was announced that students to be admitted to Rush Medical College must have sustained an average of C plus (2.5 grade points per major taken). This plan failed to secure the desired results. It was promptly discovered that the majority of students will attain just the average that is required of them—not more. Therefore, after much discussion and careful consideration, it was decided that for the session 1921-1922, a definite number of places—seventy—should be given to the University of Chicago premedical students, the remainder to be assigned to students who had completed their premedical work in other schools. The majority of the latter group are students who have completed four years of college work and secured

a bachelor's degree, while with very few exceptions the students preparing at the university have been satisfied with attaining the bare eighteen majors which has been the minimum requirement. Applicants from the University of Chicago premedical group are selected by the committee of their own instructors in the departments of physics, chemistry, zoology and the languages. Applicants from the group prepared in other colleges are selected by a committee of the medical faculty appointed by the dean, selection being made on the "basis of scholarship and other qualifications requisite for the study and practice of medicine." This plan promises to be satisfactory. It is believed that it will secure for the medical school the very best type of student and will grant the privilege of admission to those who have most clearly earned the right to consideration as capable and promising students of medicine.

Not a few of the graduates of Rush Medical College have been disappointed to find that a son or other relative or friend in whom they are deeply interested has found it impossible to secure admission to Rush. It is hoped that this explanation of why it has been found necessary to limit the number of students and of the method of selecting students for admission which has been adopted will convince them that the faculty is seeking earnestly to follow that plan of procedure which will most surely promote the best interests of medical education, medical practice and the community.

#### THE FACULTY OF RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE IN THE WORLD WAR

There has been published in the Bulletin of the Alumni Association a fairly complete list of the alumni who rendered service to the nation during the World War, and both in the Bulletin and in the Circular of Information of the College for 1920-21, there was published a complete list of the faculty who served in this way with their service records. The alumni and friends of the college, however, will be interested in a somewhat detailed account of the way in which the World War affected the work of the college in this trying period of the nation's history.

The first direct effect of the war was experienced in the autumn of 1914, when Miss Alma Foerster, the nurse who was in charge of the out-patient obstetrical work of the college, which had developed very rapidly through her energetic, efficient direction, enlisted for service with the American Red Cross in Russia. She returned from this mission about a year later, but twice subsequently enlisted for similar nursing service in Roumania and in northern Russia. For these services she was thrice decorated, receiving the Russian Cross of St. Anne, the Croix de Reine Marie, Roumanian, and the Florence Nightingale Medal from

the American Red Cross. About the same time, Dr. John M. Kara, associate in medicine (pediatrics), a born Serbian, departed for service in the medical corps of the Serbian army. Letters received from him at Uskub, where he was attached to a hospital, told of the terrible ravages of typhus fever which was decimating the people of that country, and in 1915 he died a victim to this disease, a martyr to his devoted service to his native land. It is of interest to note that the delousing methods by which this scourge was soon after brought under control, are based on the discovery of our lamented Dr. Howard T. Ricketts that typhus is transmitted by the louse.

In 1916, a number of members of the faculty enlisted in the service of the allied nations—Dr. James Patterson, also of the department of pediatrics, who enlisted in the medical corps of the Canadian army, and continued in that service until the end of the war, having charge for most of that period of a large reconstruction hospital near Liverpool under the direction of Sir Robert Jones. Dr. Norman MacLeod Harris, assistant professor of bacteriology, also enlisted in the Canadian army medical corps, and was attached until May, 1919, for the greater part of the time, to a large hospital in the south of England. Dr. William F. Dey, instructor in medicine (nervous and mental diseases) enlisted in the British army, and saw service both in England and France. Dr. George G. Davis, instructor in surgery, enlisted in the British army in June, 1915, rose to the rank of honorary lieutenant colonel, R. A. M. C., and remained in that service in England and France for a year, when he returned to the United States and later enlisted in our own medical corps.

In the same year, 1916, Dr. Franz H. Harms, instructor in obstetrics and gynecology, and Dr. Luginbuhl, ex-interne in the Presbyterian Hospital, were appointed members of a commission selected by Ambassador Gerard at the request of the British government, to investigate the conditions in the German prison camps, a mission which occupied them for some weeks.

In December, 1915, a request was received from Dr. Blake, through Dr. George Crile of Cleveland, that Rush Medical College, as one of the four or five university medical schools, to whom a similar request had been preferred, should furnish a group of surgeons and nurses to take charge for three months of one-half of the patients in the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly, near Paris. A group was organized for this purpose by Dr. Dean Lewis, but before the necessary funds were raised and full arrangements perfected, the group from Harvard University had accepted the assignment.

In the autumn of 1916, in response to a request from Colonel Kean of the American Red Cross, Base Hospital Unit No. 13 was organized with headquarters at the Presbyterian Hospital,



Dr. Billings being made commanding officer, Dr. Dodson, adjutant, and Dr. Bevan, chief surgeon. Dr. Billings was later compelled to resign because of a serious, all but fatal pneumonia, and was succeeded by Dr. Bevan as commanding officer. This unit was ordered into service in January, 1918, reporting first at Camp Jackson, Miss., and embarking for overseas service in April, 1918. The personnel was at that time as follows: Surgeon-in-chief, Dr. Dean D. Lewis of the department of surgery; adjutant, Dr. Basil C. H. Harvey, professor of anatomy; physician-in-chief, assistant professor Ralph C. Brown of the department of medicine. The unit served throughout the remainder of the war.

In the summer of 1917 Dean Billings was requested by the American Red Cross to serve as the head of an important mission to Russia to make a study of the conditions in that country and to ascertain in what ways the Red Cross Society could render the most effective service in relieving the suffering and distress in that country. Dr. Post of the Department of Medicine was also a member of the commission, which was absent from the United States for about two months. The mission arrived in Russia just after the fall of the monarchy and the beginning of the Kerensky regime. At about the same time, Professor Wells, of the department of pathology, went to Roumania as member of the Red Cross Mission to that country. A year and a half later, Dr. Wells, commissioned as Lieut.-Col. in the medical corps of the U. S. A., was placed in charge of a commission to convey food and other supplies, also to Roumania.

Another important mission, The American Relief Mission to Persia, in 1918 was in charge of President Judson, Dr. Post being also a member of the group. They were absent on this duty for about four months.

In connection with the hospital unit, a large non-medical personnel was enrolled and an ambulance corps organized, the latter under the command of Captain Elbert Clark, of the department of anatomy. Enlistment for service with the base hospital, as well as in the ambulance corps, was at first sought, on the advice of Colonel Kean, from the medical students. Shortly after the declaration of war, by President Wilson, however, urgent appeal came from the National Council of Defense and from President Wilson that all medical students should be urged to refrain from entering any other form of service except the Medical Corps. The British government had discovered that a very serious mistake was made, when, in the flush of patriotic enthusiasm at the outbreak of the war, medical students and medical teachers were permitted, if not encouraged, to enlist in large number for service in the trenches. It was obvious that if the war continued for a long period there was to be need of large numbers of medical officers for service in the army as well as

of physicians to care for the civilian population. To deplete the medical schools by accepting enlistment of their students for other arms of service was to cut off the supply of future medical officers and civilian physicians at the source. Acting on these advices from Washington steps were at once taken to replace the medical students who had been enrolled in the non-medical personnel of the Presbyterian hospital unit and in the ambulance corps. The appeal of President Wilson was presented to them in mass meeting as well as individually, but it was not without some difficulty that they were persuaded to resign from these organizations, so eager were they to get into active service in the war as soon as possible. Finally, all were persuaded to continue at their medical work excepting twelve or fifteen men who continued in the ambulance corps, which was ordered in August, 1917, into camp at Allentown, Pa., but never was ordered overseas as a unit.

Again in April, 1917, when announcement was made of the establishment of training camps for officers in May, there was great eagerness on the part of many students to enroll for training as line officers. Practically every medical student who had gone to such a camp would have been certain of a commission, and many of them of appointment as first lieutenants and captains, because they had been students in state universities and other colleges where military training was compulsory and had already acquired considerable knowledge of military drill and tactics. Again, however, the urgent appeal of the President of the United States was effective—the students were convinced that they could render the nation more important service as medical officers than in any other way and that it was their patriotic duty to continue their medical studies.

With the passage of the Selective Service Act in June, 1917, all but a very few of the medical students found themselves subject to the draft, and for a few weeks there was great uneasiness and dissatisfaction. Having refrained from voluntarily enlisting in the training camps at the urgent solicitation of the government, to find themselves now subject to the draft was felt by them unfair, and justly so. It was a trying time for the medical college officials who had persuaded these young men to continue as medical students. They could only reply to the numerous inquiries and complaints: "Wait and see. Something is certain to be done to solve the problem and to carry out the original intent to conserve the future supply of medical officers."

It was a great relief to their anxiety when in August, 1917, there was created the Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps. This was created by order of the President as a separate arm of the service under the control of the Surgeon-General of the Army. Only *bona fide* medical students in good standing, certified by

the dean of the medical school which they were attending, could enlist in this service. Once enrolled, they became as much a part of the army organization as any other division. They were placed on the inactive list for the time being and furloughed to the medical school to continue their education in medicine and preparation for service in the Medical Corps. They were subject, however, to call for service at any moment by the Surgeon-General, and it was announced that any student who fell behind in scholarship or was, for any reason, reported by his college as not in good standing, would be ordered to service in some other line of activity. Under this plan, when a student was summoned by his draft board, he had but to fill out his papers, entering therein the fact that he was already enlisted in the army and was, therefore, not subject to the draft. Three hundred and twenty-six medical students enlisted in the M. E. R. C., and thirty-four others in the hospital service of the United States Navy. With very few exceptions these students maintained the standard of scholarship required and continued their medical studies. The six or eight who fell below grade became subject to the draft.

The creation of the Students' Army Training Corps by order of the President of the United States in September, 1918, subsequent to the passage of the Act extending the limit of the draft age from 18 to 46, was designed to make provision for the training of the large complement of officers which were needed in all arms of the service by utilizing the teaching resources of the colleges and universities. The idea was prompted by the success which had attended the training corps which had been conducted in these institutions in the spring and summer of 1918 for the preparation of mechanics and artisans of various sorts for military service. When the S. A. T. C. was decided upon, it was agreed by the Surgeon-General that the M. E. R. C. should be merged in the training corps. This meant that all male medical students of draft age, physically fit for military service, were put at once into active service, clothed in the uniform of privates, housed in barracks, required to do military drill and in all ways subjected to the life of the soldier in so far as was compatible with academic training.

Two great groups were recognized, (1) those in training for service as officers of the line, and (2) in training for staff officers—engineers, physicians, dentists and the like. The men of the first group were to be left in training in the colleges not to exceed a year or a year and a half; those of the second group were to remain until their preparation for service, each in his chosen field, had been completed. The men of both groups were under complete military control, however, and subject at any time to orders for transfer to camp or elsewhere.

Barracks for the medical students at the university were, fortunately, secured in Hitchcock Hall, directly adjacent to the Hull Laboratories where most of the medical courses are given. The laboratories of pathology and bacteriology in the Ricketts building were chosen for the supervised study period prescribed by the regulations which was set at the hours from 8:30 to 9:30 each evening. The students marched to and from classes and the study period in military formation.

On the west side the college was fortunate in securing two floors of the West Side Y. M. C. A. building on West Monroe Street, about a half mile from the college building. The rooms were arranged to accommodate from four to six students each, and a mess hall was provided by roofing over an enclosed court, which, however, was not completed and made ready for use until just before the unit was ordered disbanded. Training ground for purposes of drill was secured at the former base ball park of the Chicago Club of the National League, two blocks south of the college, military drill being required for a two-hour period three days of each week.

The college was fortunate in securing the assignment, as commanding officer, of Major Dana, who was also the commanding officer at the university. Major Dana, a lawyer by profession, was himself a college-bred man, a graduate of Harvard, and appreciated fully the importance of the academic program as well as that of the military training. Because of his sane, sensible attitude, the hours devoted to the military program were so adjusted as to disarrange as little as possible the medical curriculum. For example, he promptly approved the suggestion that the supervised study period every evening for the junior and senior classes be conducted in their rooms in the Y. M. C. A., a monitor, as required by the regulations, patrolling each floor.

The S. A. T. C. program did not work smoothly in many of the colleges and universities, especially the larger schools, and one of the principal reasons for this was the fact that the army authorities, needing all of their older, more experienced officers for service in the field, were obliged to assign to these S. A. T. C. units young officers, fresh from civil life, lacking in experience and judgment, and often obsessed with an exaggerated sense of their authority. With a commanding officer of Major Dana's type, the difficulties of adjusting the academic work to the necessary military training were reduced to a minimum.

The armistice was declared less than six weeks after the beginning of the autumn quarter, and the organization of the S. A. T. C. and its members were discharged from the service before the end of the quarter. This period was altogether too brief to permit of the necessary adjustments. Had the war continued for some months, especially through another year, there



can be little doubt that it would have been found possible to combine in this way military training with the academic program effectively, and the experiment would have been one of much interest and value. The fine, patriotic spirit in which the students undertook the task of military drill and study while they continued their medical work with as much earnestness and thoroughness as ever, is worthy of special mention.

It should be emphasized in the strongest possible way that these medical students were not slackers. They would have responded instantly and joyfully to the call for service in the training camps and the trenches, had they not been convinced that they were rendering the nation the most needed and useful service by heeding the urgent appeal of President Wilson that they continue their work in preparation for duty as medical officers.

#### THE FACULTY

Shortly after the declaration of war by the United States the Surgeon-General of the Army and Navy issued a call to the medical profession for volunteers to fill the ranks of the rapidly expanding Medical Corps. There was especial need for physicians and surgeons, and for specialists in the several lines with large experience and high standing. The appeal came with particular urgency to the members of the faculties of the leading medical schools. The responses to this appeal were prompt and numerous. Early in the summer quarter of 1917, members of the faculty began to enlist and to depart for training camps to which they were ordered—several to Ft. Riley, Kan., some to Ft. Benj. Harrison, and other camps for medical officers. Twelve had gone by July 1st, 7 went in July, 7 in August, 14 in September, 3 in November and 3 more in December—by the end of the school year, in June 1918, the college had been depleted to the number of seventy-three in its teaching force. Other members of the faculty had been called to active service in Washington and elsewhere, and before the armistice was declared, 114 of the active faculty had been in uniform. They were ultimately discharged from the service with rank as follows: 2 as Colonels, 11 as Lieutenant Colonels, 41 Majors, 32 Captains, 16 First-Lieutenants, 1 Second Lieutenant, and 12 who served as contract surgeons without assignment of rank.

Most of the members of the faculty who remained in Chicago were appointed members of the draft boards, local, district and advisory, and this arduous labor demanded much of their time until the end of the war. Fifty-nine of the faculty were thus employed, not including fourteen others who served for some

time on these boards before they were enlisted for active service. Service in connection with the State Council of Defense, the American Red Cross and other lines of war activity made large drafts on the time and energy of these and other members of the faculty.

Early in the autumn of 1917 request came from the Surgeon-General that Rush Medical College and some of the other university medical schools, organize intensive courses of instruction, usually of six weeks' duration, in some of the special lines of military surgery. Courses were instituted at the University and Rush in the surgery of the nervous system, in bone surgery, including oral and dental surgery which were arranged to cover the anatomy, neurology, physiology and pathology of the parts concerned, as well as the technique of surgical operations and the after treatment.

The amount of ground which could be covered in the short period of four to six weeks by these intensive methods was a revelation, both to the instructors and students. These courses contributed very much to the skill and efficiency of the medical officers who subsequently rendered such distinguished service overseas.

And with all these added burdens laid on the depleted faculty came the repeated urgent appeal from Washington to maintain the work for undergraduate students at the highest possible level—admitting the maximum of medical students who could be cared for and “speeding-up” the work by giving instruction continuously, twelve months each year, in order that the students might complete the usual four years' curriculum in three calendar years. To this feature of the military program Rush medical College was able to adjust itself much more readily than other medical schools because it had been operating on the four-quarter system for nearly twenty years. To find members of the faculty who were still available for teaching, many of whom must double the amount of instruction which they had previously given, in addition to the service they were rendering on draft boards and in other ways, was no easy task, but it was accomplished, thanks to their self-sacrificing devotion, and it may be safely asserted that at no time was there any noticeable decline in the thoroughness and comprehensiveness of the work done.

To have had 114 members of the faculty in the active service of the Medical Corps, many of them overseas, and seventy-five other members who were serving the nation in other ways, while maintaining the work of instruction in the college at high pressure and full efficiency was an accomplishment of which the faculty and alumni may well be proud and constitutes a memorable chapter in the history of the college.

### THE ANNUAL BANQUET

The joint banquet of the faculty and alumni of Rush Medical College for 1921 was held at the Auditorium Hotel, Wednesday, June 15. Approximately four hundred enthusiastic and congenial graduates, representing classes as far back as 1870, were present and, in the language of the inspired newspaper reporter, "a pleasant time was had by all."

Our toastmaster, Dr. John M. Dodson, breathed forth the poesy of James Russell Lowell on the general subject of toastmastership, the while he produced for the delectation of the assembled multitude a galaxy of medical, oratorical talent such as has graced but few of the annual banquets. (Bravo! Hear! Hear!!) The first speaker, the president of the alumni association, Dr. Wilber E. Post, presented an address which is contained in this issue of the bulletin. An unusually witty performance was that of Dr. Samuel J. Fogelson, who spoke for the class of 1921. Prof. C. Carl Huber of the University of Michigan, the commencement orator, remarked, as have practically all of our visiting guests, that the congeniality of this gathering of Rush Alumni was such as he had witnessed in no other medical gathering. Dr. Charles M. Gleason of Wisconsin spoke for the class of 1901, and gave the new graduates a prospective view of the life of the practitioner to which they listened with rapt attention. The final speaker, Prof. John M. Coulter of the University of Chicago, spoke of the relations of science to the practice of medicine.

### THE MUSIC

During the courses of the banquet, musical selections were rendered by a special Rush orchestra, consisting of Clifford J. Barborka, '20; Irving Wills, '20; Rollin H. Moser, '21; Arthur R. Colwell, '21; Edward H. Files, '22; Jean R. Heatherington, '22; and a piano solo by Joseph Sandie, '22, was vociferously applauded and followed by a gracious encore.

### THE MENU

The menu included cantaloupe, celery, olives, cream of new asparagus, filet mignon au jus, browned potato, new peas, head lettuce salad, bisque tortoni, assorted cakes and coffee.

Next year another one!

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF  
RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE AT THE AUDITORIUM  
HOTEL, JUNE 15, 1921

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved. The secretary's report was next read and adopted. The treasurer's report was next read and approved. It was a very carefully prepared statement and was certified to by a public accountant. Dr. Waugh then presented the necrologist's report which was adopted by the Association. Dr. Ritter made a brief oral report for the Alumni Relations Committee. The report was adopted. Dr. Fishbein reported on the activities of the BULLETIN. The report was adopted. Dr. McEwen reported on the work of the entertainment committee and spoke of the large attendance of the 1901 class at their twentieth reunion held the day previous to the annual meeting. Membership committee. No report.

The nominating committee was appointed in the usual manner and the officers for the ensuing year elected.

Dr. Wilber Post for his committee reported on a conference with the University of Chicago Alumni Committees concerning the future relations between the alumni of the two institutions and discussed ways by which our alumni might become alumni of the University. He is still very optimistic that Rush Alumni interests will be made those of the University.

Dr. Kenyon moved that the committee be continued.

Seconded and carried.

Dr. Kenyon moved that a meeting of the association be called at some future time by the new president to take action on the question of raising dues. Seconded and carried.

Dr. Kenyon moved that it be the sense of this meeting that the annual dues for membership be raised to \$2 a year and the new life membership to \$40. Seconded and carried.

Dr. Kenyon moved that in recognition of the work of the treasurer that the association vote an honorarium to the treasurer of \$150, and that this amount is not to be considered a precedent. Seconded and carried.

CHARLES A. PARKER, Secy.

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Report of the Secretary, Dr. Chas. A. Parker

In the last year the number of life memberships has increased from 193 to 207, making an addition of 14 since our last annual meeting, thus showing a substantial growth in favor of this very attractive proposition. It is well that many have taken advantage of its offering as it was proposed at a recent meeting of the directors that the amount of this membership be raised from \$30, the present rate, to \$40, for future applicants. This proposition will come up for your discussion today in connection with the other proposal presented at the same meeting that the annual dues be raised from \$1.00, the present rate, to \$2.00 for the future. The reasons for the proposed advance are obvious to those of us who have had some experience with printers the last few years and to all of you who know



At our October, 1920, meeting a codicil was added to the original resolution of May 30, 1919, regarding the disposal of the Dodson fund, to facilitate the handling of the fund by the committee consisting of the following personnel: Drs. Ludwig Hektoen, John E. Rhodes, Morris Fishbein, Elmer L. Kenyon and Geo. H. Coleman. The resolution regarding the fund now reads as follows: "It was voted to establish a lectureship to be known as the John M. Dodson Lectureship of the Rush Postgraduate School of Medicine, the income from the fund to be devoted to the presentation of a lecture on medical education, medical history or any other topic relative to the advance of medical science, the appointment of lecturer and choice of subject to be vested in a self-perpetuating committee of five to be appointed by the present president of the Alumni Association (Dr. Herrick at the time of the original resolution) and confirmed by the directors. If at any future time it should appear to the committee that a lectureship would not be desirable, they are authorized to expend the income of this fund in furthering the progress of medical science as in their judgment seems fit."

With the aforementioned committee in charge we may be assured that the income will be properly handled. At the meeting of May 3, 1921, our president, Dr. Post, brought up the very important matter of making permanently available the nearly 7,000 necropsy records prepared during the last ten years by Dr. LeCount, which at present are not available for reference or study. He stated that a sum of \$1,500 a year for a period of three years would probably be necessary to employ the proper clerical help, preferably from among our own students, to properly prepare these invaluable and complete records for library purposes. They need indexing and arranging in various ways for this purpose. He stated that several interested nonmedical persons had offered to contribute various sums to help in the work and suggested that it would be a very inspiring act on the part of the Alumni Association to take some part in this work of so much value to Rush Alumni and medical progress in general.

In response to Dr. Post's plea, Dr. Fishbein moved, seconded by Dr. Rhodes, that the Alumni Association vote the sum of \$500 a year for three consecutive years, to be expended under the direction of Dr. LeCount for making permanent the records of the pathological department of Rush Medical College. The motion was carried.

The term of the fund was to begin June 1, 1921, and therefore is already available for beginning the work.

Thus each year sees some new work inaugurated and established functions efficiently carried on.

CHARLES A. PARKER, Secy.

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### Annual Report of the Treasurer, Dr. Carl O. Rinder

The Alumni Association's active membership has grown so that the number totals 1,472—only 24 per cent. of the alumni are active members.

Fourteen members have become life members and twenty have partially paid on their life membership. The increase in this plan is very encouraging. A total of 209 belong to the life membership group.

An endeavor has been made in the past year to interest the Alumni in paying annual dues three years in advance, and 170 members responded. The majority, however, seem to prefer the yearly payment.

One noticeable feature in the expense of the association is the increase in printing and stationery—the Bulletin alone amounting to approximately \$1,000.00. Printing and stationery, \$376.00. Clerical work and miscellaneous, approximately \$330.00. This averages the same as last year, and our efforts to do more effective work are clouded by the enormous expenditure.

This brings us to the question of raising the Alumni dues. At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors it was voted to increase the annual dues to \$2.00 per year and the life membership to \$40.00. The Board of Directors authorized the interest from the Endowment Fund to be used for three years by Dr. E. R. Le Count in preparing the necropsy records at Rush Medical College. This amounts to \$500.00 a year. The general fund will need to meet a deficit of \$159.00 toward this plan the first year.

The Dodson Testimonial Fund totals \$1,325.74 and no final action has been taken as to its disposal.

The Endowment Fund is increased so that the funds invested amount to \$10,500.

The plan of the Alumni Association is that all the 4,660 Alumni receive the Bulletin, but only approximately 25 per cent. support the Association for this purpose. We need more cooperation to carry on the work, and a plea is made to interest all the Alumni in becoming active members, and taking a real interest in its future.

#### BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 10, 1921

DEBTS	
Expense account .....	\$ 73.43
Clerical work .....	254.00
Printing and stationery .....	314.65
Addressograph expenses .....	16.56
Bulletins .....	543.20
Postage .....	176.36
Cash:	
Chicago Trust Company.....	\$ 488.19
Peoples Trust and Savings Bank.....	2,639.84
Corn Exchange National Bank.....	1,778.50
	<u>\$4,906.53</u>
	\$6,284.73
CREDITS	
Annual dues .....	\$1,131.90
Advanced dues .....	2,690.44
Endowment .....	1,775.00
Advertising .....	137.00
Interest from endowment .....	341.25
Receipts and disbursements account June 10, 1920.....	209.14
	<u>\$6,284.73</u>

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE, JUNE 15, 1921

RECEIPTS	
Cash on hand June 10, 1920.....	\$ 209.14
Dues 1920-1921.....	\$ 531.90
Advanced dues for 1920-1921.....	693.15
	<u>\$1,225.05</u>
Advanced dues previous to June 1, 1920.....	\$ 832.94
Advanced dues from previous years.....	1,764.35
	<u>\$2,597.29</u>
Income from endowment.....	341.25
Income from advertising.....	137.00
Dr. Dodson's Testimonial Fund.....	1,325.74
Endowment fund .....	1,775.00
	<u>\$7,610.47</u>

## EXPENDITURES

Bulletin .....	\$ 543.20	
Clerical and miscellaneous work.....	327.43	
Printing and stationery.....	314.65	
Postage .....	176.36	
Addressograph expense .....	16.56	
	<u>1,378.20</u>	
Cash on hand at Chicago Trust Co.....	\$ 488.19	
Cash on hand at Peoples Trust and Savings Bank.....	2,639.84	
Cash on hand at Commercial Exchange Bank.....	1,775.50	
Cash on hand at Chicago Sav. Bk. & Trust Co., Dodson Fund	1,325.74	
	<u>\$6,232.27</u>	
		\$7,610.47

## ENDOWMENT FUND, JUNE 15, 1921

Investment June 1, 1919.....	\$ 8,499.78
Balance in bank June 15, 1920.....	1,215.15
	<u>\$9,714.93</u>

## RECEIPTS

Contributions 1920-1921.....	\$ 563.35
Income from investments .....	341.25
	<u>\$ 904.60</u>
Transferred to general fund.....	341.25
	<u>\$ 563.35</u>
	\$10,278.28
Less investment .....	8,499.78
	<u>\$ 1,778.50</u>
Balance in bank.....	\$ 1,778.50

## JOHN M. DODSON TESTIMONIAL FUND

Balance June 15, 1920.....	\$1,318.89
Receipts .....	16.85
Interest .....	19.50
	<u>\$1,350.24</u>
Expenditures .....	24.50
	<u>\$1,325.74</u>

Balance in bank.....

\$1,325.74

To the Trustees of Alumni Association of Rush Medical College.

Gentlemen:—I have audited the books of your Association for the year ending June 15, 1921, and have found the same to be correct. I have also checked the bank accounts and the balances shown by the various bank books agree with the balances in your books.

EDWIN M. FULCHER, Accountant.

June 15, 1921.

## Report of Necrologist J. Frank Waugh

During the past year, death has taken from us sixty-nine of our fellow alumni. The list covers a period of fifty-three years, from 1862 to 1915. The average age was a little over sixty-one years: The oldest being eighty-four and the youngest thirty-four.

**William D. Carter**, Nashville, Ill.; Rush Medical College, 1862; Chicago Medical College, 1866; aged 83; a member of the Illinois State Medical Society; assistant surgeon of the Forty-Fourth Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War; died, October 27, from pneumonia.

**Daniel Clark Jones**, St. Louis; Rush Medical College, 1863; Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, 1866; aged 82; once mayor of Topeka, Kan.; surgeon-general of Kansas and president of the state board of health; surgeon of the Second Illinois Cavalry during the Civil War, and for eighteen years chief surgeon of the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Leavenworth, Kan., and Danville, Ill.; died at the home of his daughter, July 27.

**John McLean**, Chicago; Rush Medical College, 1863; aged 83; a member of the Illinois State Medical Society; surgeon and medical adviser for the Pullman Car Company for forty years, and at one time local surgeon for the Illinois Central Railroad; a veteran of the Civil War; died in St. Mary's Hospital, Centralia, Ill., April 25.

**George W. Brown**, Frankfort, Ind.; Rush Medical College, 1866; aged 77; a member of the Indiana State Medical Association; a veteran of the Civil War; died, December 16.

**Luther Brown**, Rockford, Iowa; Rush Medical College, 1866; aged 83; a veteran of the Civil War; died at Pensacola, Fla., January 19.

**Julius C. Fitch**, Hastings, Minn.; Rush Medical College, 1866; aged 79; a veteran of the Civil War; died, July 23.

**Gideon von Bachele**, Chicago; Rush Medical College, 1867; a veteran of the Civil War; died, May 23, aged 75.

**Thomas C. Murphy**, Biloxi, Miss.; Rush Medical College, 1868; aged 78; a member of the Thirty-first Illinois Infantry during the Civil War; died, December 31, from cerebral hemorrhage.

**Carl Muth** ☉ Sheboygan, Wis.; Rush Medical College, 1868; aged 78; died, January 14.

**Thomas Audley Wakely** ☉ Jacksonville, Ill.; Rush Medical College, 1868; aged 78; a practitioner of Jacksonville for more than half a century; died in Philadelphia, February 4.

**Garrett Newkirk**, Pasadena, Calif.; Rush Medical College, 1868; aged 73; well known as a writer on popular subjects; also a dentist; dean of the College of Dentistry, University of Southern California from 1901-1906, and president of the California State Board of Dental Examiners, 1907-1908; died, April 7.

**William G. Cochran**, Los Angeles, Calif.; Rush Medical College, 1869; a veteran of the Civil War; died, May 4; aged 77.

**Byron N. Stevens**, Chillicothe, Mo.; Rush Medical College, Chicago, 1869; aged 77; a practitioner of Chillicothe for half a century; died, January 26, from cerebral hemorrhage.

**Thomas Aaron Holman**, Rice, Ill.; Rush Medical College, 1870; aged 77; died, March 11.

**James B. Stetson**, Sheffield, Ill.; Rush Medical College, 1870; aged 75; also a druggist; died, September 18.

**George W. Brandon**, Milford, Neb.; Rush Medical College, 1871; aged 73; died, October 31.

**John Wilson Sparks**, Arkansas City, Kans.; Rush Medical College, 1871; aged 79; for two terms mayor of Arkansas City; died, January 3.

**James McMorris**, Belle Plaine, Iowa; Rush Medical College, 1872; aged 84; a practitioner of Belle Plaine for half a century; died suddenly, November 5.

**John Edgar Hathorn**, Bartley, Neb.; Rush Medical College, 1874; aged 75; a member of the Nebraska State Medical Association; at one time a member of the state legislature; died, May 6, as the result of an automobile accident.

**James Johnston McFadden**, Buffalo; Rush Medical College, 1875; aged 70; died, December 28.

**Charles Austin Rood**, Reedburg, Wis.; Rush Medical College, 1876; aged 68; for thirty-five years resident physician of the Northwestern Railway; died, November 20, from nephritis.

**John Christian Hvostef**, Lanesboro, Minn.; Rush Medical College, 1876; aged 81; died, October 11.

**Franklin Wallace Edwards**, Southbridge, Mass.; Rush Medical College, 1876; died in Worcester, Mass., April 29, aged 64.

**Frederick H. Bates**, Elmhurst, Ill.; Rush Medical College, 1878; aged 63; surgeon for the Chicago and Northwestern, Illinois Central, and Aurora, Elgin and Chicago Electric railroads; at one time a member of the school board of Elmhurst; died in Biloxi, Miss., November 27.

**William Thomas Bishop** ☉ Harrisburg, Pa.; Rush Medical College, 1879; aged 80; medical examiner of the Pennsylvania Railroad for twenty-five years; a veteran of the Civil War; died in Ebensburg, November 27.



**George Lewis Smith** ☉ Jefferson, Wis.; Rush Medical College, 1879; aged 65; physician to the Jefferson County Insane Asylum, Jefferson; died, April 15.

**Charles T. Burchard**, Falls City, Neb.; Rush Medical College, 1879; aged 64; a member of the Nebraska State Medical Association; was found dead, September 14, from the effects of poison taken with suicidal intent, it is believed, while despondent on account of ill health.

**Albert Laurance Farr**, Evanston, Ill.; Rush Medical College, 1880; aged 71; died, October 6.

**Seth Ward Lacey** ☉ Footville, Wis.; Rush Medical College, 1880; aged 64; one of the founders and president of the Footville State Bank; died, April 2.

**Francis Diwage Wright**, St. Louis; Rush Medical College, 1882; aged 65; died, April 18, from septicemia.

**Ira Leslie Edmunds**, Clearwater, Minn.; Rush Medical College, 1882; aged 61; died, January 10.

**Richard H. Lull**, Evanston, Ill.; Rush Medical College, 1883; aged 60; assistant chief surgeon of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad; died, November 11, from angina pectoris.

**Milo Avery**, Primghar, Iowa; Rush Medical College, 1884; aged 67; a member of the Iowa State Medical Society; died recently.

**Hiram Hopkins**, Yorkville, Ill.; Rush Medical College, 1885; died at Elgin, Ill., January 16.

**Albert E. Palmer**, Chicago; Rush Medical College, 1885; aged 68; died, October 4, from cerebral hemorrhage.

**Daniel Winfield Wheelwright**, Woodward, Iowa; Rush Medical College, 1886; aged 59; a member of the Iowa State Medical Society; died, February 6.

**Charles Lindsey Wright** ☉ Huntington, Ind.; Rush Medical College, 1886; aged 58; at one time secretary of the board of health of Huntington and surgeon to the Huntington Hospital; died, April 2, from an overdose of opium.

**Miles Minor Glass**, East St. Louis, Ill.; Rush Medical College, 1886; aged 60; also a druggist; died, March 29, from cerebral hemorrhage.

**Luther Monroe Sims** ☉ Kalama, Wash.; Rush Medical College, 1888; aged 74; secretary of the Cowlitz Medical Society for five years; at one time a member of the state legislature; died, April 2.

**Alanson Webster Hawley** ☉ Seattle; Rush Medical College, 1890; aged 54; a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat; a member of the Pacific Coast Oto-Ophthalmological Society and Puget Sound Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology; died in Kalamazoo, Mich., October 25.

**Malcolm Gunn**, St. Louis; Rush Medical College, 1890; aged 53; died, January 12.

**Frederick Elmer Colony**, Evansville, Wis.; Rush Medical College, 1891; aged 55; died at Madison, Wis., January 18.

**Charles H. Lemon** ☉ Milwaukee; Rush Medical College, 1891; aged 57; chief surgeon for the Milwaukee Electric Company for twenty-five years; also a clergyman; died, February 22, from cerebral hemorrhage.

**Oliver Hazard Perry McNair** ☉ Oklahoma City; Rush Medical College, 1892; aged 52; died April 3.

**Walter Scott James**, Chicago; Rush Medical College, 1893; died, September 20.

**Harry Hueston Long** ☉ La Porte, Ind.; Rush Medical College, 1893; aged 58; for two terms coroner of La Porte County; died suddenly, September 13, from heart disease.

**William Edward Nichols**, Tulsa, Okla.; Rush Medical College, 1894; aged 47; a member of the Oklahoma State Medical Association; Captain, M. C., U. S. Army, and discharged Dec. 3, 1918; died, September 8, from injuries received when his automobile collided with a sand wagon.

**William S. Bellwood**, Abingdon, Ill.; Rush Medical College, 1895; aged 54; died, December 14.

**Edwin S. Detwiler** ☉ Chicago; Rush Medical College, 1888; aged 62; died, August 26, from carcinoma.

**Henry Barnabas Hill** ☉ Logansport, Ind.; Rush Medical College, 1895; aged 53; a specialist on diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat; died, May 24.

**Eugene A. Hensel** ☉ San Diego, Calif.; Rush Medical College, Chicago, 1895; a member of the staff of St. Joseph's Hospital, San Diego, and for many years local physician for the Santa Fe Railroad; died, March 17.

**Charles Louis Hobbs**, San Leon, Texas; Rush Medical College, 1896; aged 45; died, March 19.

**William H. Crowley**, Chicago; Rush Medical College, 1896; aged 53; died at his old home, Potsdam, N. Y., July 26.

**Stanton Abeles Friedberg** ☉ Chicago; Rush Medical College, 1897; aged 44; died in the Presbyterian Hospital, May 27, following an operation for mastoiditis. He was assistant professor of laryngology and otology in his alma mater, and attending laryngologist to the Presbyterian and Durand hospitals; a member of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, and secretary-treasurer of the Chicago Society of Medical History. During the war he served eighteen months at home and in France as major, M. C., U. S. Army, receiving his discharge April 29, 1919. He was well known for his work in bronchoscopy and for research on bacteria carriers.

**Henry William Karl Abraham** ☉ Appleton, Wis.; Rush Medical College, 1898; aged 54; president of the State Medical Society of Wisconsin, and a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners; died suddenly, November 22, from heart disease.

**Hermann Harry Hanstein**, Chicago; Rush Medical College, Chicago, 1898; aged 44; died in St. Paul, Minn., September 29, from cerebral hemorrhage.

**Bennet V. Caffee**, Winter Haven, Fla.; Rush Medical College, 1899; aged 45; died, January 3, from cerebral hemorrhage.

**William Henry Goodwin** ☉ Danville, Ill.; Rush Medical College, 1899; aged 45; died, February 4.

**Edward Thomas Lawler**, Amarillo, Texas; Rush Medical College, 1900; aged 42; a member of the State Medical Association of Texas; died in a sanatorium in California, June 29.

**Frank Putnam Boyd**, San Jose, Calif.; Rush Medical College, 1901; aged 41; died, December 7.

**Luther Zwingli Breaks** ☉ Terre Haute, Ind.; Rush Medical College, 1901; aged 41; captain, M. R. C., U. S. Army, and discharged May 4, 1919; a member of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology; assistant ophthalmic and aural surgeon to St. Anthony's Hospital; died in the operating room of that institution, July 10, from angina pectoris.

**John Vork**, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Rush Medical College, Chicago, 1902; aged 45; died, March 14.

**Richard Dunn Kittoe**, Chicago; Rush Medical College, 1902; died in Benton, Wis., August 21, from mitral insufficiency.

**Almon Augustus Manson** ☉ Chicago; Rush Medical College, 1903; aged 42; died, February 12, from nephritis.

**Thomas Almon Jones**, Hutchinson, Kans.; Rush Medical College, 1907; aged 42; a member of the Kansas Medical Society; founder of the Hutchinson (Kan.) Hospital; died in Pasadena, Calif., February 11.

**Lee Matthew Ryan** ☉ Banning, Calif.; Rush Medical College, 1907; aged 36; died in Glendale, Calif., August 19, from tuberculosis.

**Willard Woodward Dicker** ☉ Chicago and Oak Park, Ill.; Rush Medical College, 1908; aged 36; assistant professor of medicine in his alma mater; at one time president of the Aux Plaines Medical Society; died March 1, from pneumonia.

**Larned Van Patten Allen**, Davenport, Iowa; Rush Medical College, 1912; aged 34; a member of the Iowa State Medical Society; captain, M. C., U. S. Army, and discharged, Dec. 23, 1918; died, March 31, from scarlet fever.

**William Harold Stutsman**, Chicago; Rush Medical College, 1915; aged 34; a member of the Illinois State Medical Society; captain, M. C., U. S. Army, and discharged, June 13, 1919; died in Seattle, Wash., September 22.

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## CORRESPONDENCE

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### A REMINISCENCE

*To the Editor:*—Enclosed find check for dues. I have retired from practice. I was present at the "Cornerstone" ceremonies of Rush in December, 1875. The first building of the Cook County Hospital was not finished and was about 20 rods southwest of Rush. James Adams Allen delivered the oration.

B. W. PARKS, '76,  
Bourbon, Ind.

### A VETERAN

*To the Editor:*—I enclose my check for dues up to 1924. I feel that I am too old to take out a life membership, being now in my 79th year. I can scarcely expect to live out the time for which I am now paying as that will put me in my 82nd year. I wish every member of the Alumni health, happiness and success.

L. C. PAGE, M.D., '70,  
Honey Grove, Texas.

### A BOOSTER

*To the Editor:*—I enclose check for dues for three years. I quite agree that the dues should be more than \$1.00 per year. Should the dues be raised I will gladly pay \$2.00 per year. I enjoy the BULLETIN.

P. H. STOOPS, M.D., '86,  
Ipava, Ill.

### ANOTHER BOOSTER

*To the Editor:*—I enclose check as a payment of life membership. Rush always treated me right and I am glad to do this. Would it not be a good plan to publish in the BULLETIN a list of members and non-members so that the former might urge the latter to join?

E. SAMUEL AEILTS, M.D., '15,  
Little Rock, Iowa.

## AND ANOTHER

*To the Editor:*—I enclose check for dues. I think it would be indiscreet for a man of my age—almost 80—to pay for a life membership, when there are so many people starving in the world.

D. B. SEGER, M.D., 68,  
Morrison, Ill.

## A WAR RECORD

*To the Editor:*—I noticed in the BULLETIN that the war records of Alumni are wanted. As I am in the Regular Army I have never sent mine in but am now enclosing it:

## War Record

1900-1901.—In Philippine Islands, Philippine Insurrection.

1917-1919.—In World War as follows: Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Corps, U. S. Army.

1. Surgeon, Camp Funston.
2. Surgeon, Eighty-Ninth Division, National Army. As such was with Sixth French Army Corps in Toul Sector, and with Fourth Corps of First Army, U. S. A., during Battle of St. Mihiel.
3. Chief of Section of Administration, Hospital Division, Chief Surgeon's Office, A. E. F. Colonel, Medical Corps.
4. Chief of Hospital Division, Chief Surgeon's Office, A. E. F.
5. At present, Professor Ophthalmology, Army Medical School.
6. Consultant in Ophthalmology and Otology to Surgeon-General's Office, Attending Surgeon's Office, Walter Reed General Hospital, and Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.

Have received the following decorations:

French: Croix de Guerre, Officier d'Instruction Publique.  
United States: Distinguished Service Medal.

J. Q. SHEPARD, M.D., '93,  
Washington, D. C.

## ANOTHER WAR RECORD

*To the Editor:*—The BULLETIN for February came yesterday. On pages 20-21 is the military record of a classmate of mine. Do you care for mine?

Wood, Lieut.-Col. Marshall W., M. C., U. S. Army, Retired. Class of 1873, Rush. Carried a musket in Company E, 186th N. Y. Volunteers, in Civil War. Received two wounds in battle. Commissioned Assistant-Surgeon, June 26, 1875. In Indian Wars, was senior medical officer in an all day fight with Dull Knife and Little Wolf's band of Cheyenne Indians on Crazy Woman's Fork of Powder River, Nov. 25, 1876. Was under fire from sunrise until 4 p. m. In Spanish War was Chief Surgeon, First Division, Fifth Army Corps (Shafter's) from its organization until its disbandment. Had all the wounded of the Battle of Santiago except the slightly wounded ambulant cases, between 1,100 and 1,200 of them. In World War was on active duty from June 22, 1916, to Feb.



28, 1919. The American Legion, with about a million and a quarter of members, have as yet to find another of their members who was wounded in battle in the Civil War. I was first commander of the largest Post in this department, and am now Chaplain of same Post. Will be 75 years of age, June 3, 1921.

At Rush: in spring, 1870; winter, 1870-71; winter, 1871-72; spring, 1872; winter, 1872-73, and remember well Commencement, Feb. 19, 1873. The three "Honor men" were: "Wood, Sherman and Oliver," and I had a fee in my pocket before breakfast next a. m. A servant girl, sent for family physician, became lost, and summoned me instead. Have not taken a professional fee since my retirement.

M. W. Wood, M.D., '73,  
Boise, Idaho.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

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A special meeting of the Alumni Association of Rush Medical College will be held Wednesday evening, November 16, at 5 p. m., in the hall of the John Crerar Library, to consider the question of increasing the annual dues and other matters to be presented by the Board of Directors.

H. G. WELLS, Pres.  
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# The Bulletin

of the

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE

Volume XVI

May, 1922

No. 4

Editor, MORRIS FISHBEIN

535 North Dearborn Street, CHICAGO

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# The Alumni Association of Rush Medical College

1748 WEST HARRISON STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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## EDITORIAL NOTES

### THE DODSON LECTURE

The first John M. Dodson lecture entitled "Medicine—A Look Ahead" was delivered in April by President Ray Lyman Wilbur of Stanford University. The lecture was enthusiastically received and will be printed in a forthcoming issue of the Bulletin.

### THE CONVOCATION ADDRESS

The convocation address for the June commencement will be delivered by Dr. George Crile of Cleveland.

### LOCAL REUNIONS

Attention of Rush Alumni is called to reunions taking place at state society meetings and at the annual session of the American Medical Association. These afford opportunity for cozy, get-together sessions not offered by the big home-coming reunion in June.

### FIFTY YEARS OF MEDICAL TEACHING

This year Professor Walter S. Haines—"Daddy" Haines to all of us—completes fifty years of medical teaching; a marvellous record of unsurpassed efficiency; a golden jubilee; a half century during which he has endeared himself to thousands of Rush



students and alumni; during which he has guided the faculty by wise counsel; during which he has achieved a high place among the world's great toxicologists, Professor Haines, a man than whom no other holds a higher place in the esteem of Rush Medical College and of all who pertain to it in any capacity; in short, a man for whose character and quality the ordinary superlatives seem shallow and weak! The "than whomest" man we know, Professor Walter S. Haines! Selah!!

## ORIGINAL

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### THE HOSPITAL YEAR \*

ERNEST E. IRONS

CHICAGO

Years ago, in keeping with the customs of that time, the course in Rush Medical College consisted of two years—the lectures of the first year being repeated in the second. From time to time the course was lengthened, and entrance requirements increased until our present standards were reached. With the development of hospitals, positions as interns became available, and some of the graduating medical students, who recognized that they had not completed their medical education when they received their diplomas, availed themselves of the opportunity which these hospitals afforded them to become more familiar with disease and with methods of treatment of patients. But for many years, only a portion of the graduating class took internships. Many of the remainder went at once to acquire their further knowledge through practice and the hard school of experience.

To her graduates of 1905-1906 and thereafter, Rush offered an optional fifth year, which might be spent either in advanced work on a fellowship or in a hospital as intern, under faculty supervision, on satisfactory completion of which the degree of Doctor of Medicine *cum laude* was conferred. The fifth year was made compulsory for Rush graduates of 1918 and thereafter. A fifth or hospital year is now required by eight state boards for licensure, and will be required by two others in 1923 and 1924, so that no medical student who contemplates the practice of medicine can afford not to take his hospital year, even though he be unconvinced of the limited extent of his professional training at the end of four years of study. Prior to the establishment of the fifth-year requirement by Rush, however, from 90 to 95 per cent. of all Rush graduates were voluntarily taking internships, and thus the desirability of the hospital year for the medical stu-

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\* Address delivered to graduating class at convocation, December, 1921.

dent was recognized by him before faculty enactment made it obligatory. He regarded an internship as an opportunity to acquire knowledge and experience which otherwise could only be obtained by many years of practice.

I therefore ask you to look forward with me to the coming year as the Great Opportunity. How great this opportunity is, you will realize only after it has passed.

#### THE OBJECTIVES OF THE HOSPITAL YEAR

Before embarking on any enterprise or program, it is desirable to determine what objectives are sought, and if you have not already done so it may be profitable to inquire just what one may reasonably expect to obtain from a year or more spent as hospital intern. Stated in general terms, the chief objective of the prospective intern is to secure a further first-hand knowledge of disease by the study of patients under favorable conditions of supervision, to the end that he may become a good physician. He must acquire accurate methods of history taking and of physical examination. These can only be acquired by the writing of many histories, and by the making of exact physical examinations and writing down the findings so that they may be reviewed and corrected by the attending man, and finally confirmed or disproved in case of fatal outcome, by the necropsy. The hospital service which does not provide for the frequent review and correction of histories by the attending man or his assistants, cannot properly lay claim to be considered among the most desirable appointments.

The best groundwork that the future intern can lay is a thorough knowledge of pathology. With this preparation he enters the wards, and, in making his examinations, he continually constructs from physical signs and symptoms mental pictures of the appearance of organs and their deviations from normal function. Thinking in terms of pathology and disturbed function is as important to medical growth as is thinking in a foreign language to the acquirement of proficiency in reading it. By cultivating habits of thoroughness in history taking and examination, and by constructing mental concepts of disease in terms of pathology and pathologic physiology, the student will acquire orderly methods of thought and reasoning, and will be much less likely to fall into the pitfalls of irrational therapy, or to develop that lamentable condition which Professor Carlson described a few evenings ago as "acute endocrinitis."

On hospital services having more than one intern, it is customary to distribute the various duties between junior and senior, and to the junior there usually falls a considerable part of the routine laboratory service. The acquirement by long practice of accurate methods of urinalysis, of blood counting and staining and of other routine laboratory procedures, is one of the greatest

opportunities of the intern, although he often comes to regard it as a sort of penance, from which he may presently escape. The doctor who continues to make his own laboratory tests on each patient in practice, after he leaves the hospital, will continue to grow in experience and ability, and besides, will establish a reputation for thoroughness which soon shows its effect in added practice. The intern who makes the laboratory tests should have the opportunity of following the clinical course of the patients from whom the specimens come. The custom in some hospitals of providing a laboratory service in which examinations are made by interns or others not in touch with the patients, or in other hospitals of relieving interns from making all routine laboratory tests, may possibly be justified on financial or economic grounds from the point of view of the hospital, but I believe it is a bad custom in so far as the proper training of future physicians is concerned.

Another objective easily attained by some, but with difficulty by other interns, is the ability to get along with sick people. And by getting along with people I do not mean merely avoiding clashes and disagreements, but the more positive virtue of quickly gaining the patient's confidence and cooperation. Repeatedly we hear patients say "What good care the intern gave me! He will make a great success in practice." Now this favorable impression was not the result of deliberate attempt by the intern to "make a hit," but came from his evident sincerity, and often by reason of his attention to minor details of the patient's comfort, and above all because of his natural gentlemanliness and politeness. "Politeness is kindness, kindly expressed." Indeed, if I had to name the one most important quality of an intern, I would say that he should have the attributes and impulses of a gentleman. Of course, he must have other qualities as well, a good preliminary education, a thorough groundwork in medicine, and a willingness to work.

One other objective, possible of attainment in some instances, is the successful prosecution of original clinical investigation. I believe, however, that only in exceptional cases is this desirable during an internship, for usually such work makes inroads on the time of the intern which he needs for the adequate study of patients, an opportunity which will never again come to him under such favorable circumstances.

In an enumeration of the objectives of an internship it is well to consider certain aims which are not contemplated in the year or two that you will spend in the hospital.

It is not intended in this year to turn out operating surgeons or internists or specialists, although an internship is an important and almost indispensable prerequisite for such medical careers. The association of an intern with an able surgeon or specialist will teach him how serious problems in surgery or the specialties

are met and solved, and will impress on him the necessity of recognizing these conditions in their incipiency in order that they may receive timely treatment. This association may also influence the intern in his decision later to prepare himself for the career of surgeon or specialist, but the actual performance of major surgical operations is not a proper objective for the medical student during his intern year.

#### RELATION TO HOSPITAL AND TO ATTENDING MAN

When you enter upon an internship, you contract a dual relation with the hospital and the attending staff. You become an officer of the hospital, and as such an officer you are responsible to the superintendent who is in charge of the affairs of the hospital and represents the municipal, county or private board of managers in whom the property rights are vested or to whom the conduct of the hospital is entrusted. Courtesy demands that before entering on your duties you report to the superintendent and receive such instructions as he may desire to give, together with a copy of hospital regulations for interns. Proper hospital management requires that in all matters pertaining to the hospital his wishes are to be deferred to. Where adjustments are necessary, they are made between the staff and the superintendent, and not through the intern.

Your relation with the attending staff concerns largely the professional care of patients. Your attending man recognizes that your period of association with him is merely a continuation of your medical course. It is like the seminar of a university graduate school in which the student no longer has a daily assignment of study and in which the amount that he gets is proportional to what he puts in. I know of no more pleasant or satisfactory relation than that of the attending man and his intern, who work together in the study of the problems of diagnosis and treatment of disease. The attending man may here devote all his time to the instruction of one instead of ten or more students. The secret of a satisfactory relation of the intern to his attending man is faithful intelligent work and loyalty.

#### RESIDENTS

In recent years it has become evident that for the proper care of patients and the providing for emergencies which occasionally arise, hospitals must have the services of men of greater degree of experience or skill than that which may be reasonably be expected of interns, some of whom have completed but little more than their first four years of study. The appointment of residents provides more efficient care for patients and also an opportunity for the residents to prepare themselves further for their chosen careers in medicine. The presence of a resident need in no wise



curtail the proper activities or privileges of the intern, but, on the other hand, the advice and assistance of a well-trained and tactful resident will add much to the value of the service to the intern.

#### THE CHOICE OF HOSPITALS

Having in mind the objectives of an internship, the choice between hospitals offering single or combined services versus those offering rotation services becomes of minor importance. The real choice hinges on the character of the work done in the hospital. There are advantages to the intern in both types. In rotation services in which the individual periods of service are one or two months, the value to the intern is much less than it seems to him, for rapid transfers from department to department affords a superficial kind of information which is soon forgotten. On the other hand, the question is well raised whether one year with one attending man alone is not too long, and whether a combined service in which the intern comes in contact with two or more attending men is not more profitable and stimulating to medical growth. After all, the value of a service depends largely on the care and attention to detail, and corrections in histories by the attending man, and the making and recording of thorough physical examination, histories and laboratory findings by the intern. One month on a service on which no histories or physical examinations are recorded is one month too long. The disadvantage of the single service by reason of limitation in the class of diseases treated, whether surgical or medical, may be largely avoided by the alert intern, who has daily or even hourly opportunities to see and examine patients on other services, and who may thus add rapidly to his clinical experience.

#### THE SPIRIT OF UNREST

I have already referred to the obligation of the intern to the hospital whose officer he is. A good intern in whatever he does will remember the interests of the hospital. Situations sometimes arise in which patients are unreasonable, or in which they feel that they are not receiving proper treatment from the hospital. A tactful word by the intern, who stands in close relation to the patient, will correct a difficulty, whereas an unwise or critical remark will create a serious problem out of an insignificant mistake.

We are at present passing through a period of social and economic disturbance. Readjustment of wages and prices, now up, now down, the dissolution of empires and the formation of new states, attempts to establish groups, strikes by labor groups of almost daily occurrence—all these are evidences of the unrest of the present day. It is but natural that this unrest should find expression also in the behavior of the individual. An intern may

feel that he is not receiving a "square deal." Instead of presenting his difficulty to the proper official and obtaining a correction of his trouble, his first impulse is to follow the tendencies of the times, and excite in his fellows the spirit of desire for change. "Misery loves company."

If at some time in your hospital service you find yourself in an unpleasant situation, do not at once elect yourself leader of a crusade, but take up the question with your attending man or superintendent. If, then, you still are unable to obtain justice, as may very rarely happen, present your trouble to your faculty supervisor or to the Committee on Fifth Year. Most troubles in hospitals are cured by discreet investigation, but they may become chronic or incurable by indiscriminate gossip.

Judged by the experience of the past, and in view of the continuous improvement in hospitals of the present, I am sure that you may look forward to your coming year of intern service as one of the most happy and profitable in your life. You will for the first time be able to put in practice what has for the most part been to you, theory. You will see patients enter the hospitals seriously ill, and, under favorable conditions, gradually improve and leave the hospital, restored to health. You will see the cause of obscure disease discovered by the judicious use of laboratory procedures in conjunction with careful history taking and examination. And in those patients whose recovery is impossible, necropsy will reveal what was hidden during life, and enable you to recognize more surely similar conditions in subsequent patients.

And during your residence in the hospital and in all your subsequent practice, pause often and put yourself in the patient's place—"Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

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## THE GRADUATE STUDENT IN MEDICINE \*

GEORGE E. SHAMBAUGH

CHICAGO

The aim of undergraduate study in medicine is to prepare the student for the practice of general medicine. The curriculum of the medical school aims to teach something in each of the several fields of practice, but it is not expected that this instruction has been adequate to prepare the student to handle the problems arising in these special fields. Even the term "physician and surgeon" as applied to the graduate in medicine has become antiquated, for we all appreciate that the training to be a surgeon in our modern conception of this term is not strictly a problem for undergraduate instruction but is rather a problem for postgraduate study, exactly as is the training to be an ophthalmologist or an otologist.

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\* Address to the graduating class, Rush Medical College, March 24, 1922.

With but few exceptions the graduates in medicine begin their career as general practitioners and it is to be expected that most of you will continue in this class of work. Some, however, will sooner or later plan to specialize in some particular field. As a rule the sooner this decision is reached after the completion of the hospital year the better the chances are of really developing into a specialist. The idea is altogether too common that after engaging in general practice a decade or two one may, by the act of limiting his practice to a particular field, become a real specialist in that line of work. Very few after practicing general medicine for a decade are able to become anything more than pseudo-specialists, men who are never able to do more in the special field than should any well trained general practitioner.

I desire to call your attention to an important point for the graduate in medicine to have clearly in mind while turning over the problem of how to carry on after he has received his medical degree. His work thus far has been characterized largely, too largely, I believe, by an intensive effort to acquire a knowledge of medical facts with too little effort spent in learning how to investigate these facts. This system of forced instruction may perhaps be necessary because of the examinations before licensing boards that have to be passed. One thing is certain; with the completion of the undergraduate medical course the period for intensive study characterized by course taking aiming to cram the mind with a store of medical facts has ended. From this time on opportunity for study and facilities for doing work may be placed before you but it must depend on your initiative whether you take advantage of these opportunities.

This transition is not always an easy one and most students especially during their hospital year continue to crave the sort of work to which they had become accustomed during the years of forced instruction. This is very evidently the reason for the complaint so common among interns, no matter in what hospital they may be serving, that they are not receiving sufficient instruction. It takes most students some time to appreciate that on the completion of their college course they are, so to speak, on their own and that their subsequent progress is dependent on their ability for seizing such opportunities as are placed within their reach but which are never forced upon them. There are not a few instances where the student fails to make this transition successfully and where one who has been particularly alert in his college course is able to make but little progress later.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as regards the necessity in undergraduate medical work of emphasizing the importance of acquiring a knowledge of facts with relatively little effort

to train the student how to investigate these facts, we are all agreed that graduate instruction aiming to prepare men for practice in special fields should train the student how to investigate facts.

#### QUALIFICATIONS FOR SPECIALISTIC PRACTICE

For those of you who may sooner or later undertake the task of preparing for special practice I should like to make a few suggestions. In the first place do not deceive yourselves in the belief that by limiting your work to some particular field this act makes of you a specialist in that field of work. In the second place do not make the other equally common mistake of supposing that by taking up the work of one of the specialties you will be undertaking something easier than the practice of general medicine. These two rather popular fallacies have in recent years led a great many men to renounce general practice for which they have been prepared and to restrict their work to some special field for which they have had no adequate preparation. Too often these men have assumed that by acquiring the technic of a few operations in a special field they have acquired the proper training to practice in that field. These men lose sight of the fact that it is a relatively simple matter to teach one the technic of operations whereas it requires a great deal of time and effort to acquire the skill to make diagnoses and to learn to appreciate the proper indications for these operations.

#### SECURING ADEQUATE TRAINING

Those who contemplate taking up practice in a special field such as otolaryngology are confronted with the difficult problem of how to get adequate training to do this work properly. Our university schools of medicine have failed to provide proper facilities for this work and the result has been a more or less general resort to a spurious training consisting of short, intensive courses concerned chiefly with ladling out facts but with no effort to train the student how to work independently, that is, how to investigate these facts for themselves. This is the system in vogue in our so-called postgraduate schools and is the sort of work that was formerly so extensively provided for our students in foreign cities.

In the department of otolaryngology we have for three years been making an effort to provide graduate instruction for those preparing to practice this specialty. Our experience has led us to certain definite conclusions. One of these is that the facilities for this sort of work in any institution are definitely limited. The number of students that can be properly taken care of is determined by the number of men actually required to take care of the work properly. The principle is exactly the same as that which applies to the work of interns serving their fifth or hospital year.



The number of interns in a hospital is determined by the number of men required to take proper care of the hospital work. It would be just as logical for a hospital to adopt the plan of taking on a superfluous number of interns and then attempting to substitute for actual intern work some sort of didactic instruction as it is to insist on these methods of instruction for larger classes of graduate students and pretend that they are getting proper training. The first principle in properly conducted graduate instruction is to lead the student to do his work independently. This end is attained by the student serving as an apprentice, that is, as clinical assistant, in a properly organized, properly equipped and properly manned outpatient department where his work can be adequately supervised. In our institution we have facilities for but eight men who work with us for one full year. Half of each day is spent in the outpatient department in the clinical study of patients; the other half day is devoted to the study of the fundamental sciences in the laboratories at the university. This may seem like a small number of graduate students for an institution as large as ours. If however but twelve of our leading class "A" medical schools would provide facilities for training a similar number each year the estimated need in this country for specialists in otolaryngology would be amply provided for. It is evident therefore that the problem of providing this first year of fundamental training is easily attainable in our existing institutions. This is the foundation work upon which a proper training for special practice must be built. This does not mean the giving up of instruction to large classes of graduate students either in postgraduate schools or as provided by some university medical schools. What we do insist on is that work of this sort can never form the basis of preparation for special practice even when pursued over a period of months or years. Such courses are suitable as advanced work for those who have had the first year of fundamental training or as review courses for those already established in special practice. We have established in our own institution a series of such courses given during the several quarters, intended to supplement the work of the clinical assistants in the outpatient department. These courses cover subjects in which the graduate student particularly needs special assistance such as surgical anatomy, the functional tests of hearing, speech defects, intubation and bronchoscopy. Courses of this sort are admirably suited as review work for those already established in special practice and will, we believe, some day be sought for rather extensively by those engaged in the practice of our specialty who come back for review work.

I have taken this opportunity of pointing out how one may go about the task of securing proper training for special practice because there has grown up in recent years a widespread tendency

for general practitioners to come to our clinics long enough to acquire some idea of the technic of a few operations and on the strength of this to give up their general practice and limit their work to the special field. Such men with no adequate training in diagnoses and no appreciation of the proper indications for operations cannot avoid the risk of needless operating.

It is recognized that specialization has been responsible for much of the progress in medicine that has been made in recent years. It is, however, the real not the spurious type that has led to these advances. The time has come when the preparation for special practice should be standardized so that the public may have some assurance when seeking such services that the physician to whom they are applying has acquired skill for making diagnoses and for recognizing the proper indications for surgical interference and is not one who has merely acquired the technic of an operation or two as a basis for special practice.

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## THE AFFILIATION OF RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

### A HISTORICAL SKETCH

#### PART XI

JOHN M. DODSON

CHICAGO

#### TIME SCHEDULES FOR COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

The arrangement of a time schedule assigning definite hours for lectures, clinics, laboratory and practical work is a minor but very essential item in the conduct of a modern medical school. Thirty years ago the student, on beginning his work in the medical college, received a small card on which appeared a lecture or clinic for each hour-period from 8 to noon and from 1 or 2 to 6 p. m. every day in the week except Sunday. All students attended the same exercises and were required to be on the benches eight hours daily, barring a brief course in the chemical laboratory. The dissecting room was open evenings from 7 to 10. Preparation of a lecture schedule for such a curriculum was simple indeed. To a graduate of that time the lecture schedule of today, with sometimes as many as six to eight courses scheduled for the same hour, and a total of eighty-five courses of instruction offered in a single quarter, seems ridiculous and complicated—a veritable Chinese puzzle. There is, however, no escape from this multiplicity of courses other than by return to the obsolete, ineffective methods of instruction by the lecture and display clinic delivered to large groups of students.

In the preparation of this complicated time schedule the primary consideration is, of course, the most advantageous use of the

student's time, but there must also be taken into account, especially in the clinical branches, the avoidance of undue hardship and inconvenience to the instructors, the availability of classrooms, laboratory rooms and apparatus, and in the case of extramural courses in hospitals at some little distance, the arrangement must be such as to avoid for the student a loss of time going to and from the hospital which is disproportionate to the time devoted to the course itself.

The time schedule for the fundamental branches at the university where relatively few of the courses are elective would seem comparatively simple, and yet here, too, consideration must be given to the instructor, a large part of whose time is devoted to his own research work and to advanced courses for graduate students.

Two possibilities present themselves for the arrangement of a time schedule for a student taking three or more courses in the same quarter. One or two hours each day may be assigned for four or five days of the week to each course—what may be called the “horizontal” schedule—or it would be possible to devote one or two days to a given course three to five hours a day, one course occupying the first two days, another the second two days, and a third the last two days of the week—a “perpendicular” schedule. For obvious reasons the horizontal schedule is the one in vogue. While either of these plans is workable if applied to all courses alike, it is obvious that one plan cannot be applied to one course and the other plan to the other courses. A course of instruction, for example, which occupies four to six hours a day for two days conflicts with all the other courses which run through the week. There is a constant tendency for instructors to schedule work on the vertical plan in order to concentrate their teaching work into two days of the week, leaving the other days free for research. The administrative officers whose duty it is to arrange the time schedule have constantly to guard against this tendency.

It has been found a great convenience to have courses which fall each quarter in natural sequence occupy the same hour-period in successive quarters. For example a course in physiological chemistry, which is prerequisite to the courses in physiology, is assigned to the period, say, from 8 to 10 daily, and the courses in physiology which follow in subsequent quarters occupy the same hours. If two courses are taken by the same group of students, the group being too large for one laboratory section, the courses are so arranged that the lectures of one course occupy the first hour of a two-hour period for three days in the week, and the lectures of the other course occupy the second hour; one laboratory group occupying a two to three-hour period in the morning of the other two days of the week alternates with a similar assignment of hours in the afternoon of these two days.

It would seem as if a time schedule once prepared satisfactorily could be repeated in subsequent years with little change. Experience has demonstrated, however, that for one reason or another there is constant demand for rearrangement and the problem of arranging a time schedule is therefore a frequent one.

In the clinical subjects where the students are divided into much smaller groups, averaging in most of the courses not more than ten each and where, moreover, many of the courses are elective and where the instructors are, for the most part, persons who are engaged in the practice of medicine and whose convenience must therefore be consulted, the difficulties are greatly increased. In 1906, when Professor Murphy became a member of the faculty, he suggested a change to the morning hours of the surgical clinics which had been assigned to the afternoon period almost from the very beginnings of Rush Medical College. He argued that the results of surgical procedures on persons who were operated on in the morning hours were distinctly better than where such operations were done later in the day. This change was effected and in connection therewith the whole question of assignment of hours for the clinical branches was thoroughly discussed and adjusted by a plan which has proved satisfactory. It was agreed that a definite period of the day should be assigned to each of the major clinical groups, the hours 8 to 11 being given over to the subject of medicine and allied branches—*materia medica*, therapeutics, pediatrics, and neuropsychiatry. The hours from 11 to 1 were assigned to surgery four days in the week and to obstetrics and gynecology for Wednesday and Saturday. The hours from 2 to 4 were assigned to the special departments, laryngology, otology, ophthalmology, dermatology and syphilology. The period from 4 to 6 was reserved as an overflow period for courses for which room could not be found in the earlier portions of the day. This regulation has proven of great value in the planning of time schedules.

#### CHANGES IN FACULTY PERSONNEL

There have been, of necessity, many changes in the faculty during the period of the affiliation with the University. In the first place the faculty has more than trebled in size. In the *Annual Announcement* of the College for the session of 1897-98, the year preceding the affiliation, the list of the faculty included 77 persons. Of these 25 have since died, 21 are still members of the faculty. The *Circular of Information* (annual announcement) for the current session (1921-22) contains the names of 249 persons. This does not include a considerable number of the faculty whose names appear in the *Circular* for various reasons, but who are not engaged in giving instruction in the medical courses.

*Deaths of Faculty Members.*—In its history of sixty years up to 1898, death had dealt kindly with Rush Medical College. Dur-



ing the first forty years of its existence only three of its prominent teachers were taken by death—Dr. Daniel Brainerd, its founder and first professor of surgery; Dr. James V. Z. Blaney, professor of chemistry, and Dr. James W. Freer, professor of physiology. In the next twenty years, up to the date of affiliation, the following members were taken: Dr. J. Moses Gunn, professor of surgery in 1887; Dr. James P. Ross, professor of diseases of the chest, throat and nose; Dr. J. Adams Allen, professor of medicine; Dr. William H. Byford, professor of gynecology; Dr. J. Suydam Knox, professor of obstetrics; Dr. Charles T. Parkes, professor of surgery, and Dr. Dennis D. Bishop, instructor in pathology, 1889 to 1891. Most of these men died well advanced in life, having given many years of service to the college.

Since the affiliation with the university, the college has lost by death 32 members who were actively engaged in teaching at the time of their death. Eight others have died who had resigned from active duty some time previous to their demise.

The list of those who died while in the active service of the college as follows:

Dr. John B. Hamilton, Professor of Surgery, Dec. 28, 1898.

Dr. Jas. H. Etheridge, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology and Secretary of the Faculty, Feb. 9, 1899.

Dr. Edward L. Holmes, Professor of Ophthalmology and President of the Faculty, Feb. 11, 1900.

Dr. Christian Fenger, Professor of Surgery, March 7, 1902.

Dr. Edward T. Dickerman, Instructor in Laryngology and Otology, Jan. 23, 1903.

Dr. DeLaskie Miller, President of the Board of Trustees (previous to 1889, Professor of Obstetrics for many years), July 9, 1903.

Dr. Henry M. Lyman, Professor of Medicine, Nov. 21, 1904.

Dr. Nicholas Senn, Professor of Surgery, Jan. 2, 1908.

Dr. Hugh T. Montgomery, Assistant Professor of Skin and Venereal Diseases, July 14, 1908.

Dr. Daniel R. Brower, Professor of Medicine (Nervous and Mental Diseases), March 1, 1909.

Dr. Frederick C. Hotz, Professor of Ophthalmology, March 21, 1909.

Dr. F. Gurney Stubbs, Instructor in Laryngology and Otology, May 26, 1910.

Dr. Guy C. Kinnaman, Fellow in Dermatology, August 29, 1910.

Dr. James Nevins Hyde, Professor of Skin and Venereal Diseases, Sept. 6, 1910.

Dr. Henry G. Anthony, Assistant Professor of Skin and Venereal Diseases, July 12, 1912.

Dr. W. B. Fehring, Instructor in Obstetrics and Gynecology, Jan. 10, 1914.

Dr. Julia D. Merrill, Assistant Professor of Medicine (Pediatrics), May 17, 1914.

Dr. John M. Kara, Associate in Medicine (Pediatrics), Feb. 27, 1915. (Dr. Kara was a victim of typhus fever while serving as a volunteer medical officer in the Army of Serbia.)

Dr. J. H. Salisbury, Assistant Professor of Materia Medica and Toxicology, May 14, 1915.

Dr. William J. Cunningham, Instructor in Skin and Venereal Diseases, Aug. 13, 1915.

Dr. Henry B. Favill, Professor of Medicine, Feb. 20, 1916.

Dr. Alfred C. Cotton, Professor of Medicine (Pediatrics), July 12, 1916.

Dr. Frank G. Mason, Instructor in Materia Medica, Dec. 23, 1916.

Dr. E. Fletcher Ingals, Professor of Laryngology and Otology and Comptroller, April 30, 1918. (Dr. Ingals had been a member of the faculty for 47 years—the longest period of active service as yet recorded for any person connected with the College.)

Mr. Hugo Ad Oldenborg, Assistant Professor of Kinesitherapy, January, 1919.

Dr. John J. Alderson, Assistant Professor of Medicine, Jan. 21, 1920.

Dr. Stanton A. Friedberg, Assistant Professor of Laryngology and Otology, May 27, 1920.

Dr. Willard W. Dicker, Assistant Professor of Medicine, March 1, 1921.

These were all members of the clinical faculty. In addition to these four persons have died, while engaged in instruction in the fundamental medical sciences at the University of Chicago:

Dr. Howard Taylor Ricketts, Assistant Professor of Pathology, died in Mexico City, May 13, 1910—a victim of typhus fever, whose cause and mode of transmission he was investigating—a martyr to Science. The conclusive demonstration by Dr. Ricketts that typhus fever is transmitted by lice, made possible the arrest of epidemics of this disease and has resulted in the saving of thousands of lives.

Professor Charles O. Whitman, Head of the Department of Zoology, Dec. 6, 1910.

Dr. Waldemar Koch, Assistant Professor of Pharmacology, Feb. 1, 1912.

Professor J. U. Nef, Head of the Department of Chemistry, Aug. 13, 1915.

The group of those who had been members of the faculty during the affiliation period but who died after they had ceased to be actively engaged in the work of the school, includes the following:

Dr. Ephraim Ingals, some time Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and for many years a member of the Board of Trustees, December 18, 1900. He was a generous donor to the College in times of great need.

Dr. E. J. Mellish, Instructor in Surgery, died April 24, 1905.

Dr. Thomas M. Wilson, Assistant in Physiology, Nov. 19, 1909.

Dr. D. Lee Shaw, Instructor in Anatomy, Feb. 21, 1910.

Dr. Frederick S. Coolidge, Assistant Professor of Surgery (Orthopedic), and for a time Dean of Freshman and Sophomore Students at Rush, died May 15, 1915.

Dr. John B. Murphy, Professor of Surgery from 1906 to 1908, died August 11, 1916.

Dr. Morley D. Bates, Instructor in Diseases of the Chest, Throat and Nose, died Dec. 24, 1915.

Dr. D. F. Grasse, Assistant in Surgery (Genito-Urinary), died July 3, 1917.

Of these forty members and ex-members of the faculty who have died during the period of affiliation, seventeen were comparatively young men, at the threshold of promising careers of useful activity.

#### THE FACULTY OF THE PRESENT TIME

Of the 244 persons who compose the active faculty at the present time, 59 are engaged in the work of instruction in the sciences fundamental to medicine at the University of Chicago, 185 are instructors in the clinical branches at Rush Medical College and at the Presbyterian and other hospitals. In matter of rank they are distributed as follows:

	At the University	At Rush
Professors .....	11	24
Associate Professors .....	4	16
Assistant Professors .....	6	42
Instructors .....	10	32
Associates .....	5	36
Assistants .....	18	29
Fellows (at Rush only).....	5	6
	<hr/> 59	<hr/> 185

*Changes in Personnel During the Period of Affiliation.*—In the twenty-three years which have elapsed between the time when the affiliation was consummated to the time when this is written (February, 1922), there have appeared in the faculty lists in the several *Annual Announcements*, the names of 774 individuals, 225 in the departments at the university and 549 in the clinical departments.

This may seem to indicate an excessive number of changes to one unacquainted with the conditions which have obtained in medical school work during the past twenty years. In the fundamental branches of anatomy, physiology, physiological chemistry, etc., it has been difficult, and in the later years, increasingly so, to secure teachers who are willing to remain permanently in this field, and so much of the instructional work, especially in the matter of laboratory supervision, has of necessity been in the hands of young men and women, well-fitted for such service by one or two years of special study and preparation, but who, in some cases after securing the Ph.D. degree, have moved on to study of the clinical subjects and the completion of the course for the degree of M.D.

Few students, after graduation in medicine, have returned to the field of the fundamental medical sciences for their life work. As a result of this situation much of the instruction of medical students in these branches has been and is now given in Rush Medical College as well as in other medical schools by teachers

of anatomy, physiology, *et al.*, who are not graduates in medicine and who have not, as a rule, taken any work in the clinical subjects. This has given rise to considerable comment and criticism. There are some who feel that these sciences should not be taught to medical students except by persons who are graduates in medicine. This has not proved to be a well-founded criticism in the experience of Rush Medical College. Beyond question the instruction in these fundamental branches has become much more thorough and adequate than it was formerly when the teachers of these branches were all doctors of medicine. Students come to the work of the clinical subjects with a far more accurate and satisfactory preparation therefor.

The fact is that it is impossible to secure a sufficient number of teachers of these subjects with what one might regard as an ideal preparation for such work.

Those who have given instruction in these sciences may be classified in three groups:

(1) Physicians engaged in medical practice who are not devoting themselves exclusively to instruction and research in the branch which they are teaching—be it physiology, physiological chemistry or what not—and who never intend to do so;

(2) Professional physiologists, *et al.*, who have elected this field as a life work and are thoroughly trained in the subject as attested, usually, by the possession of a Ph.D., but who have never studied clinical medicine, and

(3) Those who have prepared themselves for a career in one of these sciences and who have also taken a course in clinical medicine, although very seldom indeed have they engaged for any considerable time in clinical practice. The members of this group usually have both the degrees of Ph.D. and M.D.

It goes without saying that for a teacher of physiology, of anatomy, or of biological chemistry to students who are preparing for the study and practice of clinical medicine it is an advantage to have a knowledge of the clinical branches in which these students are to apply the knowledge of the fundamental sciences which they are obtaining, but it is *not* indispensable to thorough and effective instruction that these teachers should have taken these clinical subjects.

The crucial fact, however, in this connection, is that the number of teachers in Group 3 in this country is limited indeed. Those who are engaged in the teaching of any one of these fundamental branches (if we except pathology) who are available for such work, may be counted on the fingers of the two hands, and there are eighty-five medical schools to be supplied with such teachers—some of them needing several for each subject. Efforts to induce young men who have started out for a career in one of these sciences to complete a course in clinical medicine, in order



that they might be better equipped to teach medical students, have not been attended with encouraging results. A large proportion of those who complete the medical curriculum and receive the degree of M.D. find the field of clinical medicine so alluring that they are diverted from their original purpose and never return to their first love.

The choice of the medical school seeking such teachers is therefore almost always reduced to those in Groups 1 and 2. When it comes to the selection of an instructor in physiology, for example, between a man who happens to be a graduate in medicine but who has no thought of devoting himself exclusively to physiology, but is teaching that subject as an incidental diversion to the practice of medicine, and, on the other hand, a thoroughly trained physiologist who is committed to a career of investigation and teaching in that science—there is no room for question.

The criticism that the pure scientist makes his instruction too theoretical, neglecting the study of its practical application to medicine, is thoroughly controverted, in most instances, by actual experience. The fact is that the attitude and practice of any teacher of such a fundamental branch is chiefly a matter of personal equation. The writer can call to mind instructors who, though not having pursued a course in clinical medicine, have made careful study of the applications of their science thereto, and who give medical students instruction which while comprehensive and thorough, as it should be, is thoroughly practical in making clear its application to medical practice. On the other hand he knows of instructors in these sciences, possessed of a medical degree and with some experience in medical practice, whose interest seems to lie wholly in those students who plan to be professional bacteriologists, anatomists and physiologists. They have a minor interest in the application of the sciences to practical medicine and in those students who are preparing for a medical career.

Rush Medical College has had little occasion to complain of the instruction given its students—or to those entering its clinical years from other medical schools—by teachers who were not doctors of medicine.

In the clinical branches there have annually been a good many changes in the faculty, but almost wholly in the rank of assistants, who are appointed only for one year.

Of the 225 appointments to the faculty at the university, 28 have been women, and of the 549 in the clinical faculty, 41 have been women. The service of these women teachers has been efficient and satisfactory with quite as few exceptions, proportionately, as among the male members of the faculty.

Of the total personnel of 774, 356 have been persons who were not graduates of Rush Medical College; the remainder have been recruited from its own graduates and students.

While the college has drawn liberally, therefore, from other schools in securing members of its instructional force, it has repaid the debt, at least in part, by preparing for instructional work in other medical colleges, 97 of its own graduates. This does not include a large number who have secured their preparation in the fundamental sciences at the University of Chicago and have accepted positions in the faculties of other schools, without, however, securing the degree of M.D. from Rush Medical College.

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### The Family Doctor

I've tried the high-toned specialists who doctor folks today,  
I've heard the throat man whisper low: "Come on now let us spray."  
I've sat in fancy offices and waited long my turn  
And paid for 15 minutes what it took a week to earn.  
But while these scientific men are kindly, one and all,  
I miss the good old doctor that my mother used to call.

The old-time family doctor! Oh, I am sorry that he's gone,  
He ushered us into the world and knew us every one,  
He didn't have to ask a lot of questions for he knew  
Our histories from birth and all the ailments we'd been through.  
And though as children small we feared the medicines he'd send,  
The old-time family doctor grew to be our dearest friend.

No hour too late no night too rough for him to heed our call;  
He knew exactly where to hang his coat up in the hall;  
He knew exactly where to go, which room upstairs to find  
The patient he'd been called to see, and saying: "Never mind,  
I'll run up there myself and see what's causing all the fuss."  
It seems we grew to look and lean on him as one of us.

He had a big and kindly heart, a fine and tender way,  
And more than once I've wished that I could call him in today.  
The specialists are clever men and busy men, I know,  
And haven't time to doctor as they did long years ago,  
But some day he may come again, the friend that we can call  
The good old family doctor who will love us one and all.

*Edgar A. Guest.*

## CORRESPONDENCE

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### AN ENTHUSIASTIC CALIFORNIAN

*To the Editor:*—Your latest appeal from the Alumni Association, coming with the double announcement that the first Dodson lecture was to be given by a Californian and on St. Patrick's Day, breaks down my long resistance. Enclosed my check covering life membership.

F. J. S. CONLAN, San Francisco.

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### AN INCREASED DONATION

*To the Editor:*—It gives me great pleasure to increase my life membership in the Rush Alumni Assn. I beg you to accept my check for \$10.00.

GEO. M. GLASER, Chicago.

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### DISSATISFIED

*To the Editor:*—I am surprised at the within announcement, the raising of the annual dues to \$2. I think it is an outrage, and is simply done to get more money to pay some fellows good bonuses, while we poor suckers must dig up additional money in these hard times. I have been a member of the R. M. C. A. Assn. for forty-three years, but I am going to quit, and I feel insulted and hurt, to think that such a vicious outrage has been forced on the A. A. It is a shame.

SAMUEL BAILEY, "79."

NOTE.—How do you mean "good bonuses?"—ED.

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### RUSH ALUMNI AT THE MAYO CLINIC

*To the Editor:*—On February fourteenth the third meeting of the Rush Alumni Club of Rochester was held at the Hotel Zumbro. There were present seventeen members, Dr. W. D. Shelden, 1895; Dr. E. C. Rosenow, 1902; Dr. E. M. Johnstone, 1909; Dr. R. L. Latchem, 1911; Dr. F. W. Gaarde and Dr. R. M. Wilder, 1912; Dr. V. C. Hunt, 1913; Dr. W. O. Ott, 1914; Dr. B. R. Parker, 1915; Drs. R. O. Grigsby, L. L. Hardt, A. R. Knauf and E. G. Senty, 1916; Drs. J. B. Doyle and J. J. Noonan, 1917, and Drs. E. E. Larsan and C. G. Barborka, 1919.

A great deal of spirit was exhibited. It was decided that it would be fitting to let the General Alumni Association know of our activities so that we might correlate our work with theirs in Chicago. In all we have met three times, the first occasion being about April 1, 1921, and the second on May 5, 1921, when we had the pleasure of entertaining Dr. Frank Billings.

We should be pleased to know of any proposed visits of prominent Rush alumni to Rochester, especially those connected in an active way with

the school. We should be very much pleased to hear from the general association to know what particular problems are confronting you at this time so that we may give you a friendly hand.

J. B. DOYLE, Rochester, Minn.

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### ALUMNI AT THE PEKING DEDICATION

*To the Editor:*—At the formal opening of Peking Union Medical College, the following Rush men were present: Drs. John Korn, F. F. Tucker, F. J. Wampler, W. E. Hemingway, W. C. Sweet, F. C. McLean, W. W. Peter, O. Eckfeldt, and E. J. Strick.

W. W. PETER,  
Secretary, Council on Health Education.

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### LOS ANGELES ALUMNI

*To the Editor:*—You might be interested in knowing that the Rush Alumni Association of Los Angeles held a meeting on April 28. Sixty of the members were present. Dr. Norman Bridge, the speaker of the evening, gave us a very satisfactory talk on the present and future of Rush. We who are so far from Chicago are not very familiar with the happenings that are going on there.

The society elected Dr. John V. Barrow president and Dr. W. H. Olds secretary. The Los Angeles Society has been holding a meeting about every four months for the past two years. The attendance runs from sixty to a hundred. Last winter we brought Dr. E. R. LeCount here to give a talk before the society and also before the county medical association. His lecture before the county medical society particularly reflected a great deal of credit upon Rush. Many of the medical men here told me afterward that they enjoyed his paper more than any we had had for some time. Other Rush men were told the same thing. We hope to bring out someone else next winter.

There are in all about 145 Rush men in the immediate vicinity of Los Angeles. Practically all of them are good active men with satisfactory practices. One of our most enthusiastic members is Dr. John W. Trueworthy who graduated in '64. Although he can scarcely get around, he makes it a point to attend all the meetings.

Also, at the last meeting we raised \$2,500 to help finance our new county medical society building.

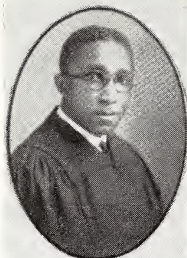
It will be a great help to us if the men who expect to locate here will get in touch with me. Also, if any of our faculty members are coming out we would like to know it in order that we might have a meeting for them.

I will keep you informed from time to time as to our activities if you care to hear about them.

W. H. OLDS, Secretary, Rush Alumni Association,  
Consolidated Realty Bldg., Los Angeles.



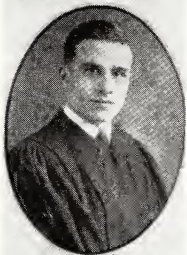
The Class of  
1922  
Rush Medical  
College



*J.U. ALLEN S.B.*



*V.A. BACON S.B.*



*E.B. BAY S.B.*



*M. BELL S.B.*



*A.D. BIGGS, A.B.  
CHAPLAIN*

**ALLEN, JAMES ULYSSES**, Chicago, Ill. University of Chicago, S.B. Kappa Alpha Psi. Provident Hospital, Chicago. Twenty-seven months' army service. Single. "He is not only simply good, but good for something."

**BOWMAN, ROBERT JAMES**, Upper Sandusky, Ohio. Ohio State University, S.B. Phi Gamma Delta. Alpha Kappa Kappa. S.A.T.C. Treasurer Senior Class. Single. "Common sense in an uncommon degree is what the world calls wisdom."

**BACON, VINTON A.**, Chicago, Ill. University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Beta Pi. Southern Pacific General Hospital, California. M.E.R.C. Single. "Merit was ever modest known."

**BOYD, ELMER LOUIS**, North City, Ill. University of Ill.; University of Chicago, S.B. Alpha Kappa Kappa. Single. "A solid, substantial fellow in more ways than one; a regular Edison in medicine."

**BAY, EMMET BLACKBURN**, Chicago, Ill. University of Chicago, S.B. Nu Sigma Nu. Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago. Phi Beta Kappa. President of Freshman Class. Single. "Coolness and absence of heat and hate indicate fine qualities."

**BURLING, FRED TEMPLE**, Des Moines, Ia. Grinnell College, Iowa; University of Chicago, S.B. Alpha Kappa Kappa. Alpha Omega Alpha. Los Angeles County Hospital. U.S. A.A.C., Sanitary Corps. Single. "A concentrated and devoted student of medicine; a jolly good fellow; the boys like him, and his girl adores him."

**BELL, MARGARET**, Chicago, Ill. University of Chicago, S.B. Harvard Trudean School; Rush Medical School, M.D. Alpha Epsilon Iota. Alpha Omega Alpha. Single. "Amiability shines by its own light."

**BUCKINGHAM, TRACY WILLIS**, Gull Lake, Sask., Canada. University of North Dakota, A.B.; University of North Dakota Medical School. S.A.T.C. Single. "He has the one great quality of excellence—stability. He will secure that for which he strives."

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*T.T. CROOKS, A.B.*





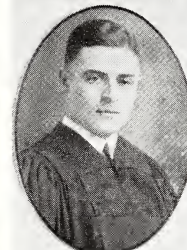
*J.H. CRYST S.B.*



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*W.A. DAWSON S.B.*



*W. DOCK S.B.*

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*A.E. FANSON A.B.*



*M.E. FINSKY A.B.*

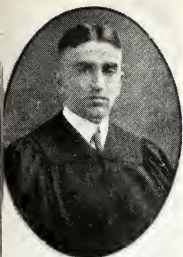


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EDITOR*

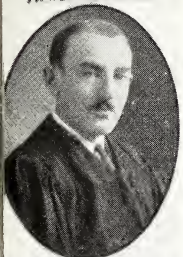


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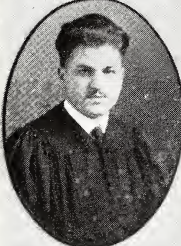
*H. H. HUBER, S.B.  
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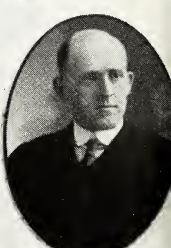
*F. HANTSCH, S.B.*



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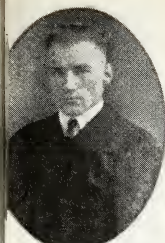


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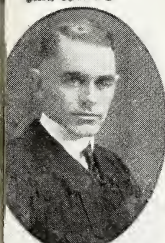


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**LARSEN, ERNEST OLIVER**, 7346 Michigan Ave., Chicago. University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Beta Pi S.A.T.C. Single. "Nothing is impossible for a diligent, willing worker."

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**MAURER, SIEGFRIED**, Chicago, Ill. University of Chicago, S.B. First Lieutenant of the Infantry. Alpha Omega Alpha. Single. "Slow to start, but hard to stop."

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*C. MILLER, Ph.B*

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**MULLIKEN, OSCAR DALE**, Humboldt, Ill. Eureka College; University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Beta Pi. Alpha Omega Alpha. Intern in Akron, Ohio. Married. "Employment is pleasure for him."



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**MONTAGUE, JOHN RICHARD**, Portland, Ore. University of Oregon, A.B.; University of Oregon Medical School. Beta Theta Pi. Nu Sigma Nu. U.S.N.R.F. Single. "I admit I'm good."



*J.P. MUYSKENS, A.B*

**MUYSKENS, JOHN P.**, Alton, Iowa. Hope College, Holland, Mich., A.B., M.A. Alpha Kappa Kappa. St. Joseph's Hospital, Chicago. S.A.T.C. Single? No longer. "Doubt that the sun doth move, but never doubt I love."



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**MORRIS, FRANCIS J.**, Manitowoc, Wis. University of Wisconsin, S.B.; University of Wisconsin Medical School. Phi Beta Pi. U. S. Infantry. Single. "His pleasant smile would be a big asset to any doctor."



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*J.E. MCCLOONE, S.B*

**MCCLOONE, JAMES EGAN**, Chicago, Ill. University of Chicago, S.B. Nu Sigma Nu. Washington Boulevard Hospital, Chicago. S.A.T.C. Single. "I confess to the sweetest of crimes, a fair maiden wooed and won."



*F.S.L. NEWCOMB, S.B*

**NEWCOMB, FRANK SIMON LOVEWELL**, Denison, Texas. University of Chicago, S.B. Alpha Kappa Kappa. Los Angeles County Hospital, Los Angeles, Calif. French Army; U. S. Army. Single. "A beautiful woman is paradise to the eye."





*E. NEWMAN, S.B*

**NEWMAN, EMANUEL**, Richmond, Va. Richmond College, S.B.; Medical College of Virginia. Pi Delta Epsilon. Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, Ill. Single. "Unassuming, but——"



*J. E. NIENHUIS, A.B., M.A*

**PERRY, ETHEL B.**, Belfast, N. Y. Packer Collegiate Institute; Mount Holyoke College, B.A. New England Hospital; Red Cross Training Camp. Assistant in Histology. Alpha Omega Alpha. Single. Small in stature, but big in heart, she excels in all she undertakes."



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**NIENHUIS, JOHN EDWARD**, Oak Park, Ill. Hope College, Holland, Mich., A.B., A.M., G.D.D., C.W.S. Noyes Scholarship. Single. "A true friend, a hard worker, and a good one; a man who expresses himself forcefully in a few words."



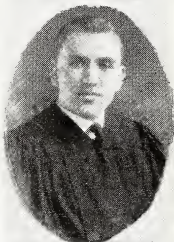
*C. H. PIPER, S.B*

**PIPER, CHARLES W.**, Chicago, Ill. University of Chicago, S.B. Nu Sigma Nu. St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago. M.C.U.S.A. Married. "He spent several years acquiring that cynical smile."



*O. V. OVERTON, S.B*

**OVERTON, ORRIN V.**, Chicago, Ill. University of Wisconsin, S.B.; University of Wisconsin Medical School. Phi Beta Pi. University of Wisconsin Hospital. S.A.T.C. Married. "He will make his mark."



*S. QUISLING, S.B.*

**QUISLING, SVERRE**, Madison, Wis. University of Wisconsin, S.B.; University of Wisconsin Medical School. St. Louis City Hospital. S.A.T.C. Single. "A thoro student who puts his heart into his work on the theory that the more he puts into it the more he will get out. A man worth watching."



*C. N. PEASE, S.B*

**PEASE, CHARLES NELSON**, Chicago, Ill. University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Delta Epsilon. Los Angeles County Hospital. S.A.T.C. Single. "Front porch favorite, handy with THE diamond ring."



*C. W. RAINEY, S.B*

**RAINEY, CLARENCE W.**, Sherman, Texas. University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Kappa Psi. Alpha Kappa Kappa. President of Freshman Class. Assistant in Bacteriology. Single. "Said to be a lady killer, but no fatalities reported so far."



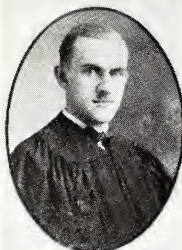
*H. T. PEDERSON, A.B  
EX. COMM*

**PEDERSON, HAROLD THEODORE**, Grand Forks, N. D. University of North Dakota, B.A.; Medical School of the University of North Dakota. Alpha Kappa Kappa. Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago. S.A.T.C. Executive Committee. Single. "Whate'er he did was done with so much ease; in him alone 'twas natural to please."

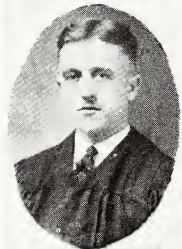


*I. J. RAPHAEL, S.B*

**RAPHAEL, ISADOR JACOB**, Evansville, Ind. University of Indiana, S.B.; Indiana University Medical School. Phi Delta Epsilon. Single. "Let others talk, I'll look appreciative and be as wise as they."



*D.L. RIDER S.B*



*R.R. ROBERTS*



*G.J. SCHWARTZ A.B  
PRES.*



*P.A. SCOTT S.B. A.B  
CHIEF EX. COMM.*



*A.H. SHANBERG S.B*

**RIDER, DEAN LOLLER**, Bushnell, Ill. University of Illinois; University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Gamma Delta. Nu Sigma Nu. Intern in Presbyterian Hospital. Second Lieutenant in U. S. Infantry. Married. "He favors shorter working hours for medical students."

**SPERL, JOSEPH TOURS**, Pomona, Calif. Pomona College, A.B. Single. "Great works are performed not so much by strength, but by perseverance."

**ROBERTS, ROB ROY**, Fort Atkinson, Wis. University of Wisconsin, S.B.; University of Wisconsin Medical School. Phi Beta Pi. Rochester Hospital, New York. U.S.N. "I would if I could, but I can't; you see, I am married now."

**STAPLES, HARRY ALBERT**, Chicago, Ill. University of Chicago, S.B. Vienna Hospital, Austria. M.E.R.C. Single. "Who shall decide when doctors disagree, and soundest casuists doubt, like you and me?"

**SCHWARTZ, GILBERT J.**, Pipestone, Minn. University of South Dakota, A.B.; University of South Dakota Medical School. Phi Chi. St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago. S.A.T.C. President of the Senior Class. Single. "Big in body and soul, jovial in disposition; has a weakness for the ladies, and numbers his friends by all who know him."

**STERN, WILLIAM**, Kenosha, Wis. University of Wisconsin, S.B.; University of Wisconsin Medical School. Phi Delta Epsilon. U.S.N. R.F. Single. "The diligent achieve riches."

**SCOTT, PHILIP A.**, Emmetsburg, Iowa. Cornell College; University of Chicago, A.B., S.B. Phi Chi. M.E.R.C. Chairman of Executive Committee of Senior Class. Assistant in Pathology Department. Single. "To know him is to like him."

**STARK, MORRIS**, Toledo, Ohio. University of Michigan; University of Michigan Medical School. Los Angeles County Hospital. S.A. T.C. Single. "His assuming nature keeps us from finding out all his merits."

**SHANBERG, ABRAHAM HOWARD**, Chicago Ill. University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Delta Epsilon. Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago. Single. "In action faithful, in honor clear."

**SULLIVAN, ANDREW J.**, 4211 Vincennes Ave., Chicago. University of Chicago, S.B. Alpha Kappa Kappa. Ensign in the U. S. Naval Air Service. Member of the Medical Student Council. Single. "Labor overcometh all things."



*J.T. SPERL A.B*



*H.A. STAPLES S.B.*



*W. STERN S.B.*

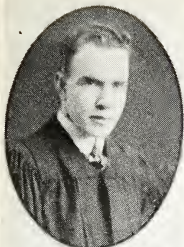


*M. STARK*



*A.J. SULLIVAN S.B*





**SUGDEN, JOHN W.**, Salt Lake City, Utah. University of Utah, A.B., A.M.; University of Utah Medical School. Phi Beta Pi. St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago. Single. "His ability wins the esteem of true men."

**TREADWELL, RICHARD TALMAGE**, Lufkin, Texas. University of Texas, S.B.; University of Texas Medical School. Nu Sigma Nu. Queen's Hospital, Honolulu. U. S. Infantry. Single. "Silence is the symbol of wisdom."



*J.W. SUGDEN, A.B.M.*

*R.T. TREADWELL, S.B.*



**SMUCKLER, ROBERT HENRY**, Milwaukee, Wis. University of Wisconsin, S.B.; University of Wisconsin Medical School. Phi Lambda Kappa. Mt. Sinai Hospital, Milwaukee. Married. "I find that one can mix love and medicine."

**VAN DYKE, HARRY BENJAMIN**, 1733 West Monroe St., Chicago. University of Chicago, S.B., Ph.D. Alpha Sigma Phi. Alpha Kappa Kappa. Intern in Cook County Hospital. M.E.R.C. Assistantships in Anatomy, Biochemistry, Physiology and Pharmacology. Alpha Omega Alpha. Married. "There is unspeakable pleasure attending the life of a voluntary student."



*R.H. SMUCKLER, S.B.*

*H.B. VAN DYKE, Ph.D.*



**TIERNEY, EDWARD FREDERICK**, Portage, Wis. University of Wisconsin, S.B.; University of Wisconsin Medical School. Gamma Tau Beta. Phi Rho Sigma. Denver City and County Hospital. S.A.T.C. Class Prophet. Single. "Still waters run deepest."

**VAN TUYL, RALPH THOMAS**, Des Moines, Iowa. University of South Dakota, A.B.; University of South Dakota Medical School. Phi Chi. M.E.R.C. Single. "A man who talks little, but does a great deal."



*E.F. TIERNEY, S.B.*

*R.T. VAN TUYL, A.B.*



**TILLEMAN, JOHN FRANCIS**, Green Bay, Wis. University of Wisconsin, S.B.; University of Wisconsin Medical School. Phi Kappa Psi. Gamma Tau Beta. Nu Sigma Nu. M.E.R.C. S.A.T.C. Single. "Says he can make a hit with the ladies as long as he keeps his hat on."

**WALSH, THOMAS GERVASE**, Chicago, Ill. St. Ignatius College, A.B. Nu Sigma Nu. Alpha Omega Alpha. Single. "The twinkle in his eye indicates that he is about to say something bright."



*J.F. TILLEMAN, S.B.*

*T.G. WALSH, A.B.*



**TOBIAS, MILTON**, Chicago, Ill. University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Delta Epsilon. Los Angeles County Hospital. S.A.T.C. Single. "Calm in self-assurance."

**WATSON, ALLEN SMITH**, Madison, Wis. Lawrence College, S.B.; University of Wisconsin Medical School. Sigma Phi Epsilon. Phi Rho Sigma. St. Joseph's Hospital, Chicago. M.E.R.C. Single. "A man who combines good sense with good nature."



*M. TOBIAS*

*A.S. WATSON, S.B.*



*A.S. WELCH, S.B.*



*D.R. WERBA, S.B.*



*M.M. WILSON, S.B.  
POET*



*E.P. WOLF, S.B.*



*E.A. ZAUS, S.B.*

**WELSH, ALBERT SUMMERFIELD**, Kansas City, Mo. Depauw University; University of Chicago, S.B. Nu Sigma Nu. U.S.N. Married. "He is quiet and rather slow, but he gets there just the same."

**HUNT, GUY ANDERSON**, Portage, Mont. University of Montana; University of Chicago, S.B. Norwegian American Hospital, Chicago. U. S. Medical Corps. Married. "A persevering, conscientious fellow."

**WERBA, DANIEL R.**, Milwaukee, Wis. Milwaukee State Normal, S.B.; Wisconsin University Medical School. St. Louis City Hospital. Single. "Little boats should keep near the shore."

**HYDEN, ANTON**, Alcester, S.D. University of South Dakota, A.B. Phi Rho Sigma. S.A.T.C. Single. "No one reaches a high position without daring."

**WILSON, MYRTA MAE**, Middletown, Ohio. Ohio Wesleyan University, S.B. Nu Sigma Phi. Cincinnati General Hospital. Class Poet. Graduate Scholarship. Single. "She is always a friend and radiates sunshine and cheer while doing her share."

**FOX, NOAH**, 5615 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago. University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Delta Epsilon. U.S. Ambulance Corps and U.S. Artillery. Single. "Oh, if I could recite now."

**WOLF, ELIZABETH PAULINE**, Indianapolis, Ind. Bryn Mawr; University of Chicago, S.B. Alpha Epsilon Iota. Alpha Omega Alpha. Sigma Xi. Michael Reese Hospital. Assistant in Pathology. Single. "A professional career for me; I'll take no chances."

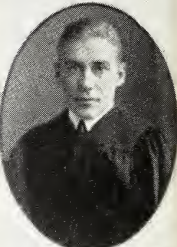
**ZAUS, EARLE ALFRED**, Youngstown, Ohio. Western Reserve; Ohio State University; University of Pennsylvania; University of Chicago, S.B. Pi Delta Phi. Phi Delta Epsilon. S.A.T.C. C. C. Hospital. Single. "It is the busy person to whom success comes."

**DAVIES, WILLIAM WALTER, JR.**, Delaware, Ohio. Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, B.S.; Medical Colleges of University of Colorado and of Ohio State. Phi Rho Sigma. U.S.N. Single. "Knowledge is more than the equivalent of force."

**GASTON, JOHN ZELL**, Houston, Texas. University of Chicago, S.B. Alpha Tau Omega. Alpha Kappa Kappa. M.E.R.C. Now Assistant Professor of Anatomy at University of Oklahoma. Married. "The surest way not to fail is to determine to succeed."



*G.A. HUNT, S.B.*



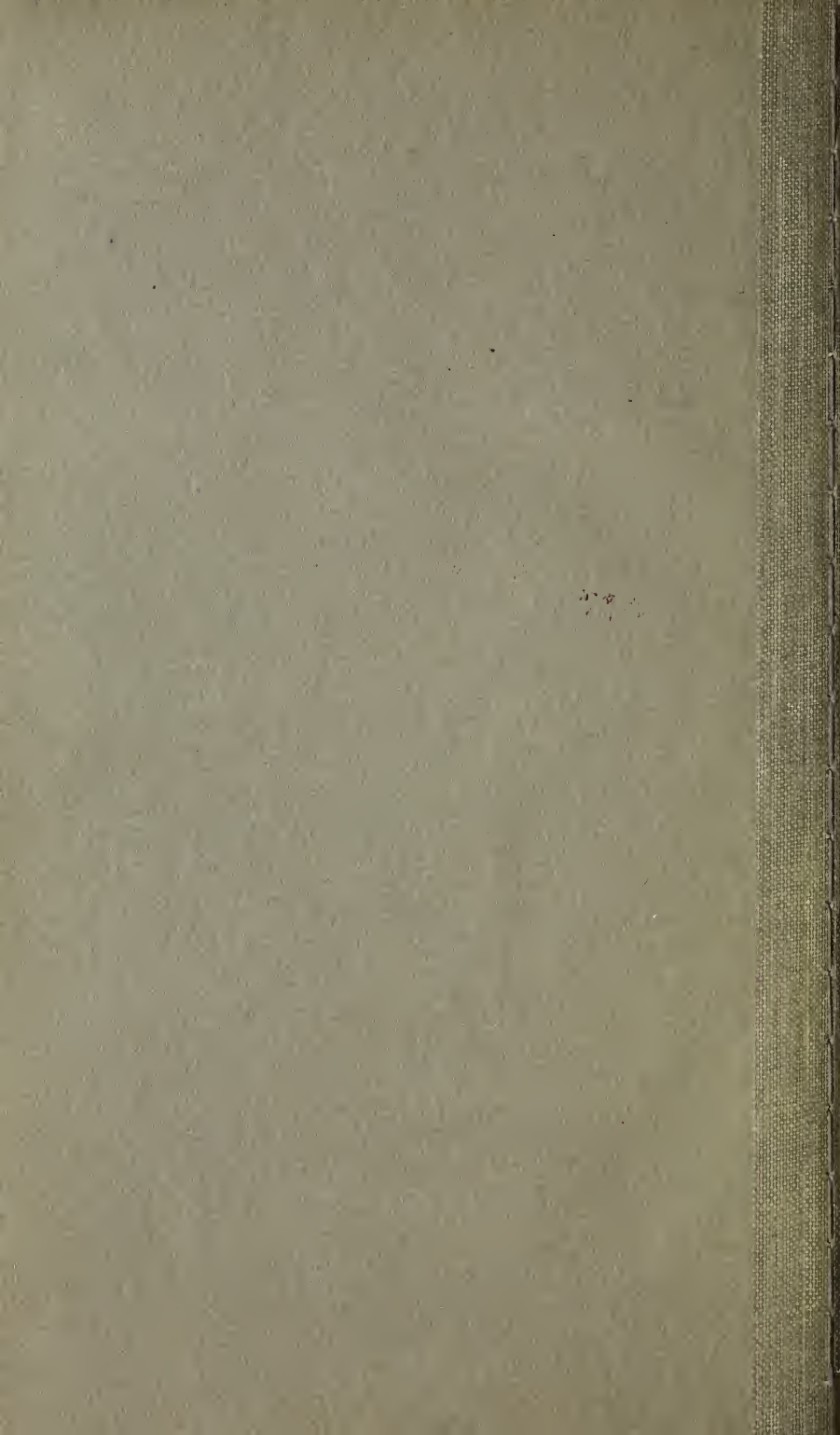
*A. HYDEN, R.B.  
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